THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1905

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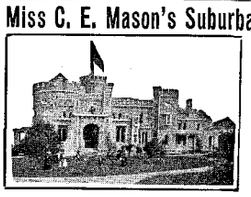

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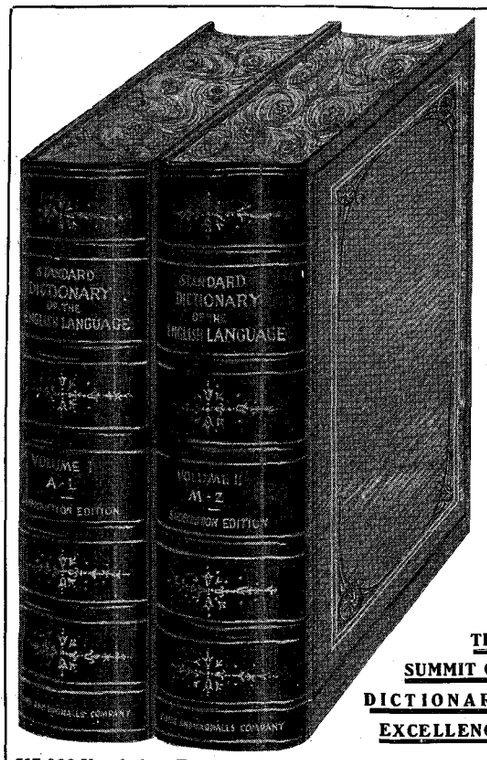

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE GAS MONOPOLISTS.

NEW YORK, Philadelphia, and Chicago are just at present the storm-centers in a conflict that is shaking the whole country and affects almost every large city. The point at issue is the price of gas. On the one side, the public are demanding, more vigorously and intelligently than ever before, a reduction of the present gas rates; on the other, powerful gas companies, backed, as is generally believed, by the Standard Oil Company, are resisting this popular demand with all the weapons at their disposal.

What is a fair and reasonable price for consumers to pay for gas? The New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of our leading financial organs, has sought an authoritative answer to this question, and reports:

"Several years ago this newspaper made a careful investigation of the cost of making illuminating gas by different methods in this and other cities, and presented the result in a series of articles. The conclusion reached was that at that time gas could be produced and distributed to customers with a fair profit at about 70 cents per thousand cubic feet. This assumed a fair investment of capital in plant and appliances, the adoption of the best methods and reasonably efficient and economical management. It is not likely that the cost has increased since that time."

These conclusions differ in a slight degree only from the findings of an investigating committee recently appointed by the New York State Legislature for the purpose of making an independent and thorough investigation of the subject. The committee reported in favor of fixing a maximum price of 75 cents a thousand cubic feet, and a measure providing 80-cent gas for private consumers has already been introduced into the legislature. It was defeated last week after what the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls "as shameless a display of corruption as this State has witnessed for many years." *The Post* comments further:

"The investigating committee had found abundant evidence that the quality of gas is below specification; that the price is extortionate; and that the Consolidated Gas Company is using its monopoly franchise as a letter of mark. Honest men proposed to stop this robbery, but the New York State Senate, led by the notorious McCarren, promptly took sides with the plunderer and against the gagged and bound consumer. Those who followed McCarren offered no defense of their course, for none is possible. Of the Tammany Senators, five were deaf to Mayor McClellan's appeals. Further comment is superfluous; for everybody knows by what argument the gas lobby persuaded men to this treachery."

One concession, however, was wrung from the legislature before its adjournment on May 5. There is to be a new State commission, appointed by the Governor. It will have the power to "fix the maximum price of gas" in any municipality and to "order such improvement in manufacture, transmission, or supply as will, in its judgment, improve the service." Of the outcome of the new situation the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) takes a hopeful view. It says:

"The bill directly reducing the price of gas to private consumers was not, in our opinion, of the first importance. It is more essential that a good quality of gas should be honestly supplied at a proper pressure, that the monopoly should be righteously dealt with in respect to its franchises and all its operations, and compelled to discharge its obligations to the letter. The measures which have been passed, if they go into effect and are scrupulously administered, will be of great benefit to the people, even tho the commission to be appointed should be unable or unwilling to reduce the price of gas."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) prophesies that, in spite of all hindrances, "New York City consumers in a few months will get the benefit of a reduction in the price of gas." At the present time the gas rates in the metropolis are $1 a thousand cubic feet.

In Philadelphia the agitation over the gas question became so intensely heated a few days ago that for a while it seemed as if the people of that conservative city thought of nothing else. The question there involves not only the price of the illuminant but also the fraudulent disposal of gas franchises by corrupt political bosses. The facts of this case are interesting, and may be briefly summed up as follows:

In 1897 Philadelphia owned and was running its gas works. The United Gas Improvement Company made an offer to lease and manage the plant, which was accepted. The lease was made and is still in operation. It expires in 1927, but the city has the right of buying it back in 1907. By the terms of this instrument the company pledged itself to pay to the city all that was collected above 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas until 1912, all above 85 cents until 1917, and all above 75 cents until 1927, when the plant will revert to the city free of charge and incumbrance. At present consumers are buying $1 gas and the city last year received an income of $650,000 from this overcharge. Such was the "gas" situation in Philadelphia when the politicians in power sprung the proposition that the lease should be extended until 1980, with the right to charge $1 for gas until 1927 and 90 cents thereafter, in consideration that the company pay to the city $25,000,000 in cash instalments before December 15, 1907. The excuse offered for the rather remarkable transaction was that the city was badly in need of money and could obtain it most quickly by this means.

When this deal was made known, Philadelphia became aroused as she seldom had been aroused before. The excited and desperate state of the public mind and feelings which resulted is evidenced by the tone of the newspapers at that time, some of which even went so far as to advocate violence, if there should be

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no other way left to prevent the "robbery." *The Public Ledger* (Ind.) exclaimed: "Every intelligent man who has any concern for the security and credit of Philadelphia, for responsibility in business or integrity in public life, must join his protest against the consummation of this infamous plot." *The Record* (Ind. Dem.) threw temperance and discretion to the winds in giving expression to its indignation. It said:

"When we consider that the city can borrow $15,000,000 if necessary, a sum sufficient for all emergent purposes, without pawning its gas revenues, it throws a darker shade upon the proposed deal. There is no need of sacrifice. But when we further consider that there is a profit of 30 per cent. in the production and sale of 90-cent gas, it opens a vista of opulent, overwhelming graft that fairly dazzles the imagination. Fifty years of unchecked plundering! No past shaking of the plum-tree comes near it! There are no words sufficiently severe to characterize the enormity of such a transaction. It is open, brazen, bare-faced robbery. Precisely as an individual citizen would be justified in repelling the assault of a burglar attempting to break into his house, the people of Philadelphia will be justified in using whatever means may be necessary to prevent the consummation of this scandalous agreement."

It would have been foolhardy to oppose such a violent popular uprising. So, bowing to the storm of protest from the public and the press, the city councils last week resolved to sell the city's gas works at public sale to the highest bidder. "By this action," as *The Press* (Rep.) says, "the scheme of leasing the plant for seventy-five years for $25,000,000 has been put beyond the pale of possibility."

In Chicago also the gas problem is exciting intense feeling. Several of the local papers have warned the companies that high prices and bad management will drive the city to municipal ownership of the lighting plants. We quote from *The Tribune* (Rep.):

"Dollar gas is a deliberate extortion. The people of Chicago can not and will not submit to it longer. The companies must make up their minds to accept 75-cent gas sooner or later, and the sooner they make up their minds the better off they will be. If they do not accept it voluntarily they will have to do so as the result of pressure. They are precisely in the position of the traction companies, which resisted reasonable compromise when they might have had it, and are now confronted with the choice between competition, municipal ownership, and confiscation. That is what the gas companies of Chicago will come to within two years if they do not listen to reason now."

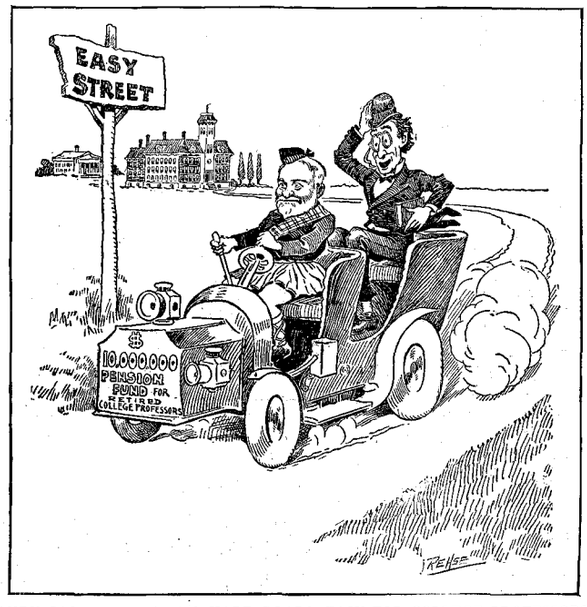
PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

"SHALL it be possible for every employer to have his work done promptly and satisfactorily? Shall every man who labors—non-union as well as union—have a chance to work? These are the questions the people of this city have to decide in the next few days," exclaimed the Chicago *Evening Post* when the teamsters' union inaugurated its great strike in Chicago during the latter part of April. The questions propounded by *The Post* have been answered generally in the affirmative by the press of that city and of the country at large, for the riot, bloodshed, and disorder precipitated by the Chicago teamsters seem to have been unjustifiable. The main facts in the case are these: Last fall the garment-workers of Chicago went on a strike. The strike was not a success. By the first of the year most of the twenty-eight employing firms were running their factories at their full capacities. Among these firms was Montgomery Ward & Co. This concern had locked out nineteen of its former employees because of an alleged violation of their contracts. This lockout began in November. In the middle of April the teamsters employed by Montgomery Ward & Co. insisted that the company take back the nineteen garment-workers. The company refused to accede to this demand, and the teamsters walked out. On April 25 the garment-workers, whose cause the teamsters claimed to be championing, notified the Teamsters' Union that they did not wish the strike to be continued against one firm alone, because all of the other twenty-seven firms should have been attacked simultaneously with Montgomery Ward & Co. The subsequent actions taken by both sides are related by *The Post*:

"Thereupon the teamsters—who had no grievance of their own, but who had struck work out of sympathy with the garment-workers—demanded that Montgomery Ward & Co. should restore to their former places the drivers who had struck. At this time, however, many other teamsters had struck work, because their employers had sent them to deliver goods to Montgomery Ward & Co., and the president of the Teamsters' Union ordered all of his men who were on strike not to return to work except as union men working with union men only.

"All of the employing firms refused to recognize the union or to discharge any of their employees who might not be union men, claiming that the unions had broken their contracts and that it was impossible to renew relations with organizations which broke contracts to suit their own convenience. Following this disagreement,

NOT HARD FOR THE PROFESSOR TO CHOOSE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*



ANDY CARNEGIE MAKING HARD ROADS EASY FOR COLLEGE PROFESSORS.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

COMIC ASPECTS OF MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

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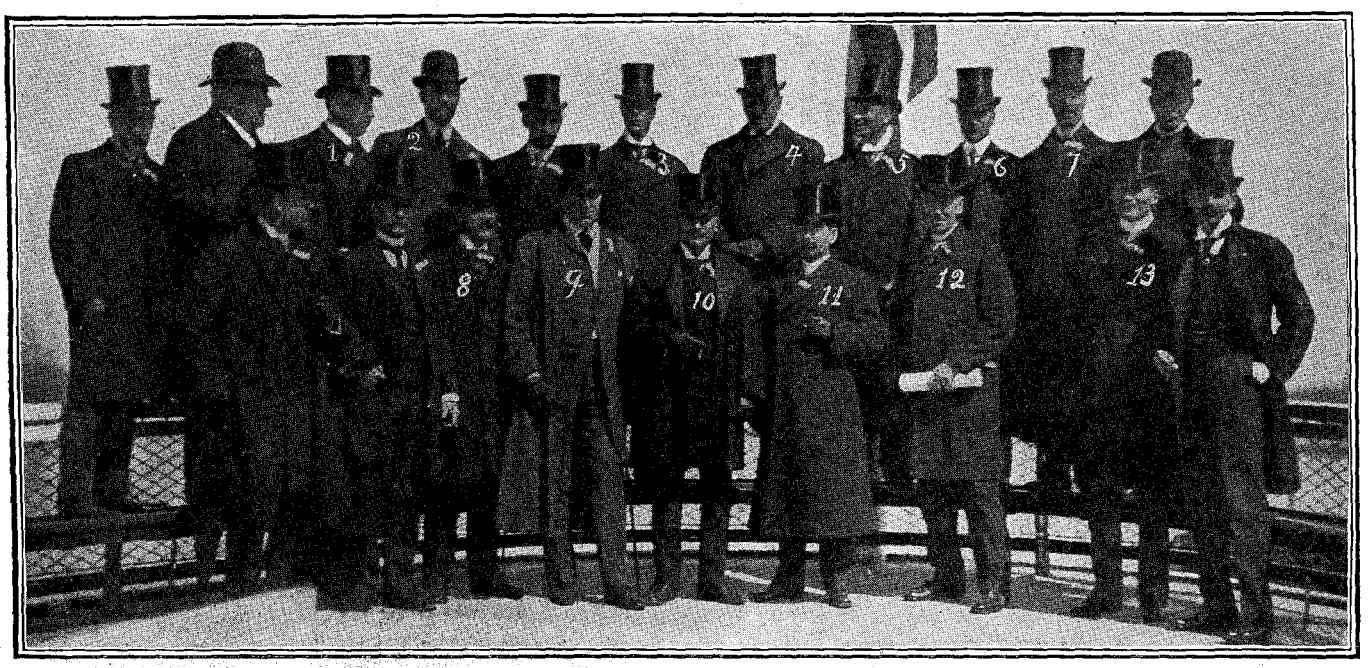

SOME OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE RAILWAY CONGRESS.

1. L. T. Ford (Gen.-Sup't Penn., N. Y., and L. I. R.R.). 2. W. C. Hope (C. R.R. of N. J.). 3. C. L. Addison (Gen.-Sup't L. I. R.R.). 4. H. H. Vreeland (Pres't N. Y. City Railway Co.). 5. D. W. Cooke (Erie R.R.). 6. G. H. Campbell (Gen'l-Sup't B. and O.). 7. F. H. Meeder (N. Y. Central). 8. G. T. Smith (Gen. Ag't Penn. R.R.). 9. E. E. Loomis (Vice-Pres't D., L. and W.). 10. W. G. Besley (Vice-Pres't C. R.R. of N. J.). 11. T. E. Clarke (Gen.-Sup't D., L. and W.), 12. B. B. Adams (Editor *Railroad Gazette*). 13. R. W. Meade (Pres't N. Y. Transportation Co.).

the employers made preparations for hiring such men as might be willing to work, and the union leaders declared boycotts on every firm that might have dealings with the firms against which a strike had been declared."

The prominent features of the strike so far have been the appeal of the strikers to President Roosevelt, the resort of the employing firms to the federal courts to secure injunctions to preserve their rights, and the reign of disorder which for awhile paralyzed business in the city. A Chicago despatch to the New York *Tribune*, dated May 4, reads as follows:

"Nineteen years ago to-day the Haymarket rioters killed eight and wounded sixty-six policeman detailed for order at their meeting. Now strike sympathizers, rioting for nearly a month, have killed three persons and seriously wounded 184. Haymarket rioters sought revenge on the police for enforcing the peace laws. The striking teamsters defy the police authorities and deny business men peaceable use of the streets for legitimate commerce.

"The actions of the Haymarket rioters affected only a few. The lawless acts of the striking teamsters affect two millions of people, and practically paralyze Chicago's vast commerce. The Haymarket riot led to the prompt suppression forever of anarchists' organizations here. The city authorities, with two thousand policemen coping with rioters, now fail to preserve peace and restore order. Business men deny the Mayor's assertion that he controls the situation, and demand that State troops be sent here to suppress lawlessness and restore order. The entire city is at the mercy of the lawless rabble, and citizens are in constant fear of loss of life and destruction of property."

The Pittsburg *Post* says:

"Should the trouble continue to grow and the safety of the great community in which it is located be seriously menaced, it would not be surprising if President Roosevelt should feel it incumbent upon him to use his good offices to bring about a settlement, as he did in the great anthracite miners' strike."

The scheme by which the employers obtained assistance from the federal courts is thus described by the Hartford *Courant*:

"The Employers' Teaming Association, for reasons best known to itself, got itself incorporated in West Virginia. Actually its members are citizens of Illinois, doing business in Chicago; but by virtue of that incorporation, and for the purposes of their resort to the federal court last week, they presented themselves before Judge Kohlsaat as collectively West Virginians. He seems to have accepted them, unhesitatingly, as such."

This action on the part of the employers is not approved by the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The strong opposition which this paper has always displayed toward strikes makes its comment the more significant:

"There should be no occasion to call upon the Government of the United States to protect the common rights of property and person in the streets of Chicago, unless the State admits a state of insurrection which it is unable to quell and calls for federal help. . . . Unless there is some other ground for this injunction, it looks as tho Judge Kohlsaat had made a blunder."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS.

THE International Railway Congress, which opened its sessions in Washington last week, can only be regarded, says the Baltimore *American*, as "one among the most notable gatherings that has ever assembled in this country, representing as it does the greatest of all the world's capitalized industries, excepting only that of agriculture." Conventions of a similar nature have been held for twenty years in Old-World capitals at intervals of about five years, but this is the first on American soil. For the benefit of the foreign delegates, who number upward of five hundred, a "white city" of fifty buildings has been erected in Washington, containing a remarkable exhibit of railway appliances made by American manufacturers. This exhibit was opened by Secretaries Taft and Morton; the Congress proper by Vice-President Fairbanks.

In the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press*, "the importance of such a gathering can not be estimated." The same paper adds: "The United States in many respects to-day leads the world in transportation facilities, yet he would be a bold commentator who insisted that there is no chance for improvement. We have superior accommodations for the traveling public, but we likewise have the largest death list on the rail of any nation." To this the New York *Globe* adds:

"The American railroad mileage is now approximately 225,000, against 500,000 miles in all the world, and 175,000 in Europe. Altho we must accord to an Englishman the invention of the locomotive, we may properly claim that we quickly adopted the invention and have brought it to its highest state of development. We are *par excellence* the railroad country of the world, annually moving on our steel rails a tonnage which is greater than all the

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international commerce of the world. While we must humbly confess that our roadbeds do not generally equal those of Europe, and must shamefully acknowledge that our railway death loss is still appalling, we may take not a little pride in the size of the American trainload and the cheapness of the American freight rate.

"Speaking generally, all of Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, have state ownership of railroads. We have private ownership. The continental experts now with us have a chance to compare the advantages of the two systems. If they deem it appropriate to speak, let us hope that their statements will be candid and free from the influence of preconception. American opinion is strongly in favor of private ownership as economically the more desirable, but there is a considerable body of our citizens who claim to prefer public ownership. Our foreign visitors, when they shall have finished their inspection, should be able to advise practically, not merely academically."

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* sees an even wider significance in the convention:

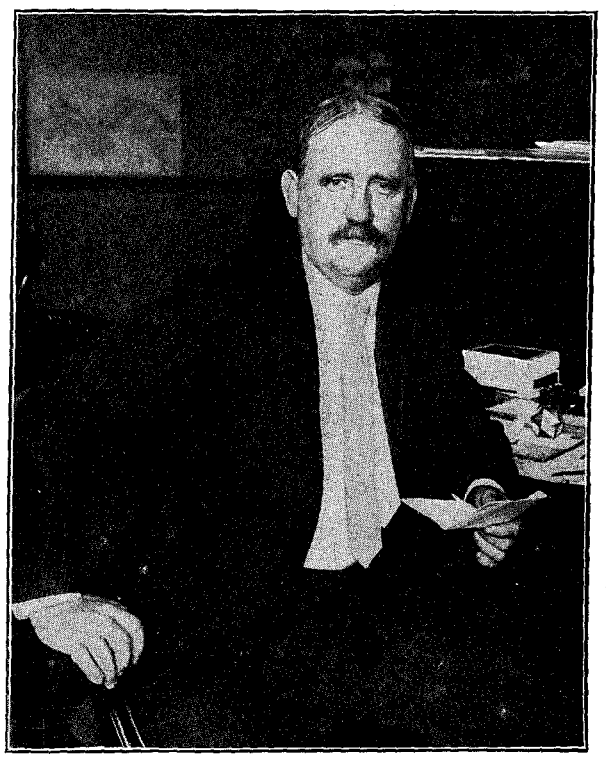
"Such gatherings as these, and that of the Universal Postal Union, which is really an outgrowth of fast transportation, too, seem to be paving the way for a more perfect union of the peoples of the earth. The coming federation of the world is hastened by the 'standardizing' tendencies of the mechanical devices of this present age. They are making all parts of the world very much alike. The interdependence of the nations industrially, following the adoption of 'standard sizes,' and uniform methods, may be one of the best forerunners of universal peace. Congress and the country have done well to welcome the railroad men of every land to this capital. They will prove one of the best exhibits of those interests which are a common possession of the modern world."

A DIPLOMATIC SHAKE UP IN VENEZUELA.

MINISTER BOWEN has been recalled from Caracas. Information from Washington assures the public that he has been ordered home simply to assist in the inquiry into the charges which he has preferred against Mr. Loomis [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 6], and that he will be returned to the diplomatic service if he shall prove himself blameless in this unfortunate affair. It is generally understood, however, that the ex-minister must make good all he has said against his superior or suffer disgrace and lose his official head. The press of the country has not been altogether friendly to Mr. Bowen. His charges have acted in a measure like a boomerang, and many papers have used them as an occasion for bitter editorial comment. As a sample of this adverse criticism we quote the following from the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"It seems fitting to say that such charges ought never, by any act or by the carelessness of any officer of the American Government, to have been publicly divulged, until the Government had sifted them to the bottom and had taken the final step which the result of its investigations made necessary. So much is to be said concerning them, whether they shall prove to be false or true. We may add that the nature of the charges was so grave and the antecedent probability of their truth so slight that even more than ordinary discretion should have been exercised in withholding them from publicity pending official investigation.

"Developments thus far leave some features of this deplorable affair under a cloud of uncertainty, which will have to be completely removed, no matter what may be the personal consequences. If there be any soiled linen in the case, it is a pity that it has been dragged into the public gaze for washing; but at least it must now be washed quite clean."



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HON. W. W. RUSSELL,
The new Minister to Venezuela.

"HELP! HELP!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

Mr. Bowen will be succeeded at Caracas by Mr. William W. Russell for some time minister to Colombia, where, as *The Tribune* says, "he has acquitted himself with great credit in a peculiarly delicate situation." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) indorses the change in these words:

"The transfer of Minister Russell from Bogota to Caracas was certain to suggest itself to the President, and there is much to be said in its favor. In the first place, Mr. Russell will 'get on' with President Castro much better than Mr. Bowen was able to do, and it is an elementary principle of diplomatic relations that in order to serve well the interests of his country the minister must be personally on good terms with the chief of the State to which he is accredited. Mr. Russell, during his twelve years' service as Secretary of Legation at Caracas, showed himself to be acceptable to Castro and his ministers, and was several times in charge of the legation. It can not be denied that our relations with Venezuela are a bit strained, nor that Mr. Bowen, perhaps for reasons that in no way reflect upon his competence, is not the best man to remove existing causes of friction."

The New York *Herald* (Ind.) is another paper which looks upon this transfer of our Colombian minister to Venezuela as propitious. It says:

"Mr. Russell's appointment as Minister to Venezuela and his

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proceeding there is a most vital element in the situation. For weeks the Venezuelan Government has taken the unofficial attitude that, if Mr. Bowen were withdrawn, settlement of pending disputes would be easier. Now, if Mr. Russell is not cordially received and his representations given a heeding ear it is probable that an ultimatum will be presented to Castro, and that if he does not consent to arbitrate he will be threatened by stronger methods than diplomacy."

REBUILDING BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE is rapidly recovering from the great fire of February, 1904. That fire seems to have stirred the city to new energy, remarks the Hartford *Times*. "The desire for a greater and better city has taken possession of its people, and they have set out in earnest to get it." And the New York *Tribune* adds that "eventually Baltimore will owe to the fire of 1904 not only the rebuilding of its business section on modernized lines, but a notable enhancement of its general desirability as a place of residence." Just after the fire the city voted $9,500,000 for the widening of streets and for new docks, and last week the voters approved the floating of three municipal loans, aggregating $13,000,000, to be used in beautifying and modernizing the city. Of that sum ten millions are to be used to build a modern sewerage drainage system. Two million dollars are to be devoted to opening streets and developing property in an annex to the city, and one million is for the building of new parks and boulevards. There was some opposition to these loans on the ground that the tax rate would be unduly increased and that higher rents would follow. Nevertheless the voters sustained the loans by popular majorities of 11,924, 10,739, and 6,666, the largest being cast for the sewerage improvement.

The Baltimore newspapers, which have been fighting shoulder to shoulder for these improvements, are elated over the results. The public voted, says *The Sun*, "millions for the defense and improvement of their homes and not one cent for tribute to party or to any one." *The Herald* tells us that the vote is an encouragement to further municipal development, and that the $13,000,000 authorized to be spent is but a forerunner of other loans that will be submitted for public improvements. *The News* remarks:

"The approval of the loan ordinances by the people of Baltimore at yesterday's election marks a turning-point in our municipal history. It was a crucial question that was put before the voters of this city for their decision. The endeavor to get a sewer system had, from time to time for years, been renewed by public-spirited citizens, and had met with delay or defeat for one reason or another. But no such determined and concerted effort, participated in by great numbers of citizens, approved by the leaders in all departments of activity, supported by men of standing in public life irrespective of party, and earnestly advocated by the entire press of the city, had ever before been made. The reason of this concert of effort is evident. The situation arising out of the fire called for a clean-cut choice of attitude on the part of all who took an interest in the future of the city. You were bound to choose either an attitude of timidity or an attitude of courage. You were bound either to take the view that the fire had crippled Baltimore and that she would have to emerge, slowly and painfully, into a position somewhere near that which she occupied before the fire, or the view that it was possible to turn the loss of the fire into a gain by drawing upon the reserve force of energy and ambition which such an emergency is capable of bringing out. . . . . .

"The carrying of the three loans means more for the physical, moral, and intellectual advancement of Baltimore than can easily be recognized at this moment—just as their defeat would have meant more for her injury in all these respects than those who voted against them could possibly have realized. With the adoption of the loans, Baltimore starts out on a new chapter in her history. With such honesty and ability as she has a right to expect in the administration of the funds thus secured for the great work of municipal progress, the $13,000,000 of money voted yesterday by the people of Baltimore will be worth many times that amount to the inhabitants of this city in the present and future generations."

MR. SCHWAB AND THE NEW RUSSIAN NAVY.

"FOR a gentleman who was a very sick man not long ago, Charles M. Schwab seems to be regaining his strength with encouraging rapidity," remarks the Duluth *News-Tribune*, in view of the report from St. Petersburg that he is to rebuild the Russian navy. The Russian Government, that report stated, has arranged for the construction of a number of formidable battleships "of a type which will probably startle the world." The details of the construction remain to be worked out, but under the contract several of the battle-ships are to be constructed in American shipyards, and a number of others are to be constructed at a new shipyard to be built on the Baltic Sea under American supervision. Mr. Schwab, it is stated, has promised that these ships are to be 20 per cent. more effective than any afloat. The despatch says the contract was closed while Mr. Schwab was in St. Petersburg, but neither the Russian Admiralty nor Mr. Schwab have made any attempt to confirm or deny the report.

"It is a fine tribute to the efficiency of American workmanship that the contract for rebuilding the Russian navy has come to this country," says the Buffalo *Express;* and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thinks the contract is a testimonial to Mr. Schwab's business capacity and to the enterprise and superiority of American shipbuilders. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* comments:

"The contract is let at a peculiar time. The Eastern navy of the Russians is destroyed, while the Baltic fleets are floating around somewhere in the China seas, awaiting the final conflict with Togo. There is little hope even in St. Petersburg that much will be left of the present navy even in the improbable event of victory. The Japanese will certainly fight to the last. As practically all the Russian war-vessels of any account will be involved in the pending combat, it is certain that the Muscovites must begin pretty nearly at the bottom. . . . . .

"It is certain that if the Czar is to have a navy he will need a good one, and we rather think our builders can give it to him. Time is a great element in such a work, and there is every reason to believe that this country can beat the rest of the world in this respect. Bethlehem is likely to be anything but a peaceful village for the next few years, and we presume that the fleet that will eventually sail down the Delaware with her armor plate will be able to give a good account of itself anywhere; we trust never against American war-ships.

"Twenty years ago we were purchasing designs for our war-ships in Great Britain and bought much of the equipment there. Now we make the finest ships in the world and furnish everything."

"IN TIME OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE" HORACE
A VICTORY FOR U.S. ARMORERS
CHINA
CONTRACT FOR RUSSIAN NAVY AWARDED TO AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS
MANCHURIA

PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES, MUCH MORE THAN WAR.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

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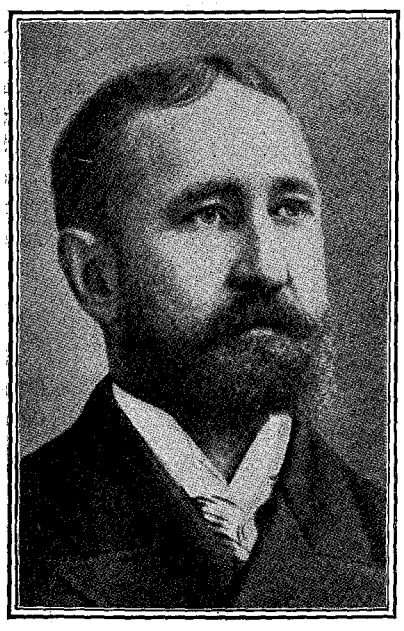
DEGENERACY IN AMERICA.

PEOPLE who have the idea that America is to reform the world, beginning with Santo Domingo and the Latin-American republics, with an occasional diplomatic reprimand to Russia on Kishinef massacres and the like, may be surprised to learn that America "is turning out degenerates at a rate that will one day stagger the world," and will, in time, have "a larger proportion of criminals than Europe." This serious view of our situation is taken by Dr. G. Frank Lydston, of Chicago, who has made a study of criminology for some twenty-five years. Dr. Lydston tells us that vice and crime are steadily increasing in this country, and he thinks the statistics suggest that America may "pass through a period of decadence, during which the rapidly increasing vice and crime of the present epoch will arrive at its maximum." In a new book on "Diseases of Society and Degeneracy" he says:



DR. G. FRANK LYDSTON, OF CHICAGO,

Who thinks that "in time, America will have in its own more or less fixed criminal type, and a larger proportion of criminals than Europe."

"America has for many years furnished conditions peculiarly favorable to degeneracy. The strenuous life of the average American, certainly of every ambitious citizen, has many aspects bearing upon degeneracy in general, and vice and crime in particular. Lust for wealth, desire for social supremacy, ambition for fame, love of display, late hours, lack of rest, excitement, the consumption of alcohol, especially by women—all these factors combine to cause what Beard termed a distinctively American disease. The body social is growing more and more neuropathic. In the train of this wide-spread neuropathy comes degeneracy, with all its evil brood of social disorders.

"The general neuropathic state to which I have alluded is behind much of the violence of the American mob, and also sometimes underlies that many-sided, often illogical entity called public opinion, in its attitude toward certain social conditions and criminal acts. Special environmental conditions operative in the causation of crime in this country are the varying phases of the struggle between capital and labor. Here the relation of degeneracy to crime does not at first sight seem clear, but . . . degeneracy is quite as potent here as elsewhere in the etiology of crime. Another equally important special factor of environment in America is our political conditions. All political and governmental systems offer facilities for and temptations to crime, but the political, office-holding 'thief trust' is an institution peculiarly American.

"Yellow journalism is not to be forgotten in the discussion of etiologic factors of crimes that are distinctively our own. . . . . .

"In time, America will have its own more or less fixed criminal type, and a larger proportion of criminals than Europe. The hurry and fret of American life is turning out degenerates at a rate that will one day stagger the world."

The presence of the negro and the heavy influx of immigrants from Europe are also cited as important factors in the production of social disease in the United States. The negro, Dr. Lydston insists, will almost inevitably be "one of the determining factors in the evolution of the distinctive American criminal type of the future"; but he also insists that "most of the responsibility for the degeneracy and crime of the Southern negro lies at the door of the national Government. It has handled the blacks just about as intelligently and honestly as it has the Indian." In regard to immigration he is equally outspoken:

"The immigration question is in this country one of the most vital issues of the day. . . . There is something suggestive in the fact that, altho our foreign-born citizens constitute but one-eighth of the total population of the country, they furnish one-third of our criminals, one-third of our paupers, and one-third of our insane. In short, the character of our immigrants is so polluted by the wholesale exportation by the Old World of the insane, criminal, and pauper class, that every one thousand immigrants furnishes twenty per cent. more of the inmates of our jails, asylums, and almshouses than the same number of American-born. . . . . .

"Our immigration laws have improved of late years, but they are not yet strict enough. 'America for Americans' would not be a bad principle to follow for ten years or so. A special tax on immigrants would be an excellent thing for this country, which presents the anomaly of letting in immigration 'riff-raff' free, and laying a heavy tax on art productions. A degenerate may enter duty free, but a Raphael's Madonna was taxed one hundred thousand dollars. . . . . .

"The suggestion has been made that our Government require a passport for record of every immigrant, containing a perfect description of the individual, making identification easy. Foreign-born criminals could thus be identified as such, punished, and after punishment their citizenship annulled and they deported to their native country, their return to America being penalized by life imprisonment."

IS THE JURY SYSTEM A FAILURE?

THREE trials have been held and nearly $100,000 have been spent in futile efforts to convict "Nan" Patterson, a chorus girl, of the murder of Cæsar Young, racetrack gambler. "No recent criminal case," as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks, "has attracted greater public interest than this." It has led to a discussion of issues much larger than those involved in the immediate facts growing out of the prosecution and defense, and in some quarters is held to have furnished a formidable count in the indictment of the whole jury system. Says *The Ledger*:

"The first trial of the chorus girl for the murder of Young was suddenly ended by the illness of a juror. It was then said that nine of the eleven remaining jurors favored acquittal. Her second trial resulted in the disagreement of the jury. In that trial it was said that six stood for acquittal and six for various degrees of

ABUSING OUR HOSPITALITY.

Europe's happy dumping grounds.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

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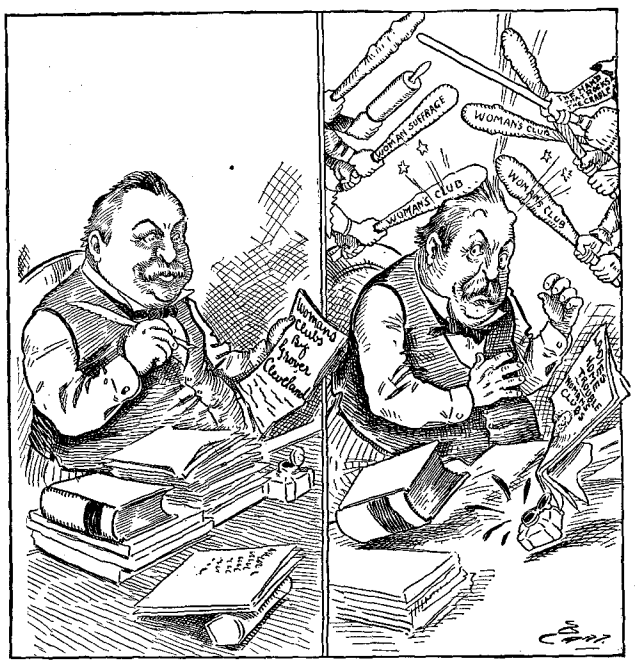
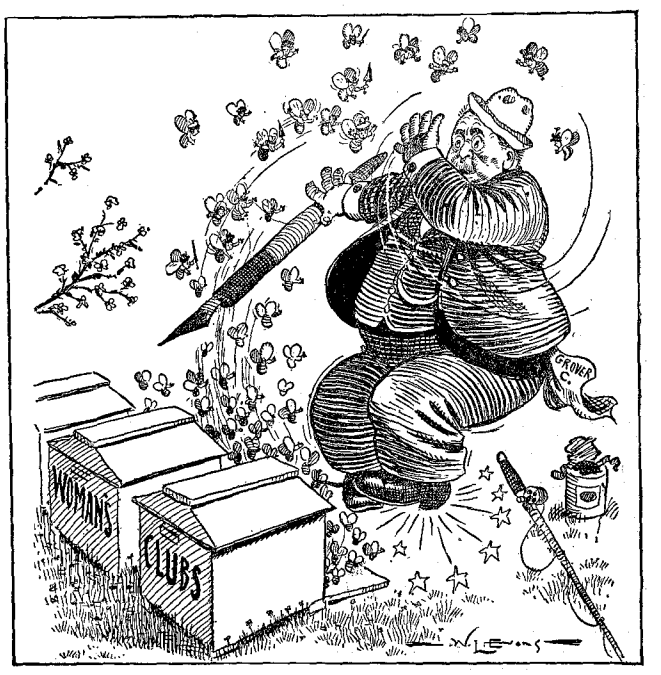


GROVER ON THE WOMAN'S CLUB. THE WOMAN'S CLUB ON GROVER.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*



BETTER STICK TO YOUR FISHIN' ROD, GROVER.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader.*

MR. CLEVELAND STIRS UP A HORNET'S NEST.

manslaughter. It is reported that the vote in the trial which ended on Wednesday [May 3] stood five for murder in the first degree, six for manslaughter, and one for acquittal. The division of the jury probably fairly reflects the varying opinions of those who have followed the testimony in this extraordinary case. It is not likely that the prosecution will be able to present a stronger case against the woman than that presented in the exhaustive investigations which have resulted so inconclusively.

"The failure of juries to agree upon a verdict is a frequent cause of the miscarriage of justice under the British and American jury systems. In Germany, in criminal cases, the agreement of two-thirds of the jury is all that is necessary to support a verdict. The system we have inherited from England is more merciful to the accused, and a unanimous verdict is more likely to be convincing than a mere majority finding. In practise, when unanimity is required an ethical question arises which has troubled some hypersensitive minds. Is the verdict to which the juror agrees derived from a conscientious weighing of the evidence heard, or is it the result of the persuasive powers of his fellows? In other words, is a juror justified morally in yielding his judgment to that of another juror upon whom the evidence has made a different impression?

"This phase of the question has received judicial treatment. Some years ago Judge White, of this State, in charging an Allegheny County jury in a civil case upon the functions of a juryman in relation to other jurymen, held that as the law requires unanimity there must be in many cases concessions, that a juror may conscientiously unite in a verdict which may not be exactly according to his judgment."

The New York *Globe* comments:

"The petit jury is an old and venerable institution, and we are not likely to discard it. Yet we can not help perceiving that the particular conditions which first called it into being have long ago disappeared. Originally the petit jury was established as an instrumentality for the protection of the common man against the possible tyranny of his rulers. These rulers not only made the laws, but interpreted and enforced them. Now we have no rulers in the old sense, and the old counterpoise is illogical. But so great is popular tenderness for an accused that the people still cling to a system under which to secure conviction it is needful to convince twelve men, while to secure a disagreement which may have the force of an acquittal it is needful to convince but one. There is scarcely a doubt that the majority of Americans, altho they boast their law-abiding character, actually prefer the jury system, because of the very faults alleged against it, to a more rigid and certain method of administering justice."

THE MASSACRE AT WARSAW.

"A REPETITION of the St. Petersburg horror on a smaller scale" is what the New York *Evening Post* calls the May Day massacre in the city of Warsaw. The despatches indicate that a hundred were killed and two hundred wounded while marching through the streets of the Polish capital with red flags. It is generally admitted that the assault, which was made by soldiers, was unprovoked; and revolutionary outbreaks and the proclamation of a "general strike" are among its immediate results. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"There has been some surprise expressed that the tumults of May Day were confined to Poland. But while the inclination to rioting and revolution is as great in other parts of the empire, particularly in the Caucasus and in Finland, the temper of the people elsewhere is less turbulent, and the feeling of hostility to the Government is less acute than they are in Poland, where the memory of ancient wrong intensifies the resentment of present oppression.

"A marked tendency to violence has been conspicuously evident in Warsaw and in other Polish cities ever since the War Department began to mobilize reserves for service in the East. The Pole, who loves his Russian master rather less than the average Galway Irishman loves his English overlord, has never been able to appreciate the advantages of a policy that sent him to die on the plains of Manchuria, just when he was employed in fairly remunerative industry at home. The spirit of resistance displayed by the first of the Polish reserves summoned to the colors has permeated all classes of society, and is kept in a state of constant ferment by the agitation, open and secret, of malcontent workmen, revolutionary students, seditious journalists, and incendiary propagandists, whose arguments are the torch, the dagger, the pistol, and the bomb.

"It is true that the arm of the law in Poland is strong enough to break in pieces any ordinary popular movement for its destruction. Sporadic demonstrations on the part of the terrorists, such as resulted yesterday in the death of several Cossacks and in the wounding of a few inoffensive pedestrians, are easily dealt with so long as the military are not averse to letting blood, and so long as the temper of the troops is unquestionably loyal to the crown. That most of the troops are loyal, either for self-interest or from fear, has been proved by the events of the last four months, and that they are indifferent to the occasional duty of killing a few fellow countrymen is equally obvious. While such conditions prevail, while the Government is organized and the people are not organized, the clash of the two must always result fatally to the latter. The hope of the revolutionary elements in Russia lies in

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the gradual conversion of the army to their purpose, or in the conviction of the ruling clique at St. Petersburg that the concession of constitutional freedom is less to be feared than the maintenance of a system which puts a premium upon the murder of its agents by those whom they oppress."

THE BUTCHERIES OF PEACE.

"THE fiercest and bloodiest of modern wars—excepting alone the present Russo-Japanese conflict—result in smaller losses in deaths, maimings, and the infliction of mortal diseases than are caused by the ordinary processes of the capitalist system of industry," says W. J. Ghent, writing in *Tom Watson's Magazine* (New York). He goes on to fortify this statement by comparing the record of mortality during the Civil War with the annual list of industrial casualties in the United States. Statistics are confessedly incomplete, but they furnish a basis for the following approximate calculation:

Losses in Three Battles (Both Sides), 1863.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Gettysburg	5,662	27,203
Chickamauga	3,924	23,362
Chancellorsville	3,271	18,843
	12,857	69,408

Losses in Railroad Accidents, 1904.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Interstate roads	9,984	78,247
State roads	975	7,500
Trolley lines	1,340	52,169
	12,299	137,916

The casualties in mining coal during the year 1901 are reported by the United States Geological Survey as 1,467 killed and 3,643 wounded. "Except for the low ratio of wounded to killed," observes Mr. Ghent, "this would make a fair comparison with any one of a number of important engagements during the Civil War." In support of his contention that "Pennsylvania alone furnished an industrial Bull Run," he presents this table:

Battle of Bull Run, 1861.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Federals	470	1,071
Confederates	387	1,582
Total	857	2,653

Pennsylvania Coal Mines, 1901.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Anthracite	513	1,243
Bituminous	301	650
Total	814	1,899

According to an estimate made by Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Insurance Company, the annual rate of fatal accidents in American cities is between 80 and 85 in each 100,000. On a basis of 80,000,000 population, this would mean a yearly loss of about 65,000 lives. By the same authority it is calculated that 1,664,000 persons are badly injured every year, and that some 4,800,000 receive wounds of a less serious character. So that "under the benign reign of capitalist industry we have a yearly list of fatalities somewhere between 64,000 and 80,240 and of serious maimings of 1,600,000, whereas two great armies, employing all the enginery of warfare, could succeed in slaughtering only 62,112 human beings yearly." Mr. Ghent thinks that "a modern Milton might appropriately remind us that

"Peace hath her butcheries no less renowned than war."

THE PHILIPPINES AS AN ELEMENT OF WEAKNESS.

SOME of our naval officers are much concerned over possible military perils attending the American occupation of the Philippines. It is now about five years since Admiral Dewey was quoted as saying that the Philippines could not be successfully defended by this country if it went to war with a first-class naval Power; and Congressman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, declared not long ago that the Japanese are planning to get possession of the Philippines as soon as they can after the war with Russia ends. He further expressed his conviction that the Japanese are "getting ready to enforce a policy of Asia for the Asiatics," and that, he averred, means "expulsion of the United States just as soon as they are free in Manchuria." Now comes another recognized naval expert, Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, retired chief engineer of the navy, with the statement that the Philippine possessions constitute an enormous naval weakness. In a recent address before the Geographical Society of Philadelphia he said:

"Our present navy, which cost more than $200,000,000, is not more than sufficient to protect our home coast. For the proper protection of our foreign possessions it would be necessary to increase the navy threefold. The question is whether the American people are big and broad and liberal enough to support a navy costing $600,000,000. We really do not want the Philippines, for we are not land grabbers. But the time may come when we—thirteen thousand miles away from our island possessions—may find it difficult to keep them. It would be an easy thing to withdraw gracefully now."

Admiral Melville's remarks are "little short of political heresy, not to say rank treason," observes the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), in semi-satirical vein. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), another paper with anti-imperialist sympathies, comments:

"This country has spent millions of dollars and thousands of lives, to say nothing of making the Declaration of Independence a mockery and the Constitution a fiction, for the sake of rearing on the other side of the world a structure that must collapse at the first breath of war. These gentlemen have unconsciously done the country a service by this candid speaking, even if they have at the same time advertised our weakness to a possible enemy; a weakness, however, of which any naval power is probably quite as well aware as the strategists in Washington."

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), however, argues that "our Asiatic commerce, and not possession of the Philippines, is our vulnerable point in the Pacific." It adds: "As a naval base the Philippines are invaluable; not a source of weakness, but an addition to our strength in time of war."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

No very strong prejudice at Albany against "tainted money."—*The New York Sun.*

Instead of throwing mud at Loomis, Bowen used asphalt.—*The New York World.*

The Czar has promised home rule for Siberia, which will give that country a distinct advantage over New York.—*The New York American.*

If the officers of the Equitable want to know what real trouble is they should arrange to be present when the Czar calls a cabinet meeting.—*The Washington Star.*

Turkey has agreed to pay $7,000,000 of the French claims. All the details have been arranged except the time the payment will be made.—*The Washington Post.*

Rockefeller must think it most unkind of Carnegie to seize upon this juncture to show that he can give money away without any one's declining to take it.—*The Chicago News.*

It has been discovered that Japan began the fight before formally declaring war, but is that any worse than Russia's trying to fight after the war is over?—*The Saginaw News.*

President Castro wishes it understood that Secretary Taft's effort to hold the lid down does not imply that the Venezuelan administration is in the soup.—*The Washington Star.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MORE LIGHT ON THE THEATRICAL TRUST.

ALTHO, as one editor remarks, "Mr. Belasco's quarrel with the theatrical syndicate is not a combat of St. Michael and the devil," it is noteworthy as having thrown additional light upon certain matters of interest to all well-wishers of American drama. The cry against this particular trust has been that it exercised a tyrannical control over the amusements of the people, a control detrimental to the worthy development of the drama in America. For a concise statement of what the theatrical trust is, and how it came into existence, we quote from *The Eagle* (Brooklyn):

"In the old days there were two parties to a theatrical contract: the manager of a local theater like the Montauk, and the manager of a traveling company like Richard Mansfield, who is playing there this week. . . . In those days the manager of a local theater had to negotiate with many actors and their managers in order to get attractions for his theater, and the manager of a traveling company had to negotiate with the managers of houses in many cities in order to get a 'route' which would employ his company for every week in the season, and which would keep him from jumping back and forth over the same territory, and so spending all his profits in railroad fares. The competition was keen, the system was very complicated, and the results most unsatisfactory. Out of that chaos grew 'booking agencies,' whose business it was to secure routes for the traveling managers and attractions for the managers of local theaters. The booking business quickly fell into the hands of Klaw & Erlanger, and Klaw & Erlanger evolved the theatrical syndicate, composed of themselves, Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, and Nixon & Zimmermann. The syndicate made contracts with most of the first-class theaters of the country to supply them with attractions, and with most of the managers of traveling companies to make for them routes. That system has grown until the syndicate controls three-quarters, at least, of the theaters in which traveling companies appear, and until the only managers whose companies it does not book are David Belasco and Harrison Grey Fiske."

ABRAHAM L. ERLANGER,
One of the heads of the so-called theatrical trust.

So far the facts are not in dispute. The charges of Mr. Belasco and other "independent" actors and managers are that the trust "is oppressive and grasping, that it charges more than its services as a booking agency are worth, that it exercises tyrannical power in keeping actors or plays of which it disapproves from the stage, and that its members sometimes demand a part ownership of a play or a share in the profits of an actor before that play or actor can appear in the theaters which it controls." Mr. Belasco brought suit to show that Klaw & Erlanger demanded a half interest in the profits of David Warfield in the play, "The Auctioneer." "The suit has made it clear enough," remarks *The Eagle*, "that the theatrical business is absolutely in the control of this syndicate, and it has not shown a shadow of justification, except power, for demanding a half ownership in the profits of a play before its manager can get a chance to produce it." Considering the wider issues of the question, *Collier's Weekly* remarks:

"Quarrels between a Belasco and an Erlanger are not inspiring, but they may help to educate the public. They increase the general familiarity with the inside meaning of what is so proudly called business methods. We shall have a stage worthy of a civilized community when enough of us are determined to have one. When enough people in any city actively determine that they will go to the theater as often as they choose, without selecting either an extravaganza or a pretty man or woman starring in an idiotic historical romance, play houses will spring up to meet the demand. The syndicate is not very powerful, after all. Its strength is nothing in comparison to the power of other trusts, in sugar, beef, or oil. A handful of first-class business men and a little public opinion could end its monopoly in a few months any time."

DAVID BELASCO,
Dramatic author and theatrical manager, who as an independent is in conflict with the syndicate.

The New York *Dramatic Mirror* (April 22) calls for a government investigation of the theatrical trust. We quote in part:

"The Theatrical Trust, while its operations do not go to the necessaries of life, is a combination as evil, as demoralizing, and as wicked as any that has cursed the country. It is indeed time, after the disclosures that have been made of its sinister powers and its grasping operations, for the federal authorities to step in and fully investigate the Theatrical Trust. The newspapers of the country that have advocated and are advocating this inquiry are now awake to the future possibilities—as they know the present results—of control of the American theater by a commercial cabal, whose members are in every way unfit to say what the American people shall or shall not have as drama and other entertainment, to say nothing of the blighting effects of such a monopoly, both as to art development—which in other countries is safeguarded and nourished—and the right of every American to do business with his own money and on his own ideas, which right is denied by this peculiar combination.

"An investigation of the Theatrical Trust by the Department of Justice would be as legitimate as any other investigation that branch of the Government has begun or contemplates."

The Mirror (St. Louis) is inclined to agree with Mr. Metcalfe, of *Life*, that a theater endowed either by the State or by individual bequest offers the only escape from the present undesirable conditions.

RIME AS A SYMPTOM OF DECADENCE.

"SINCE the days of the Minnesingers, the Jongleurs, Troubadours, and from Dante to Swinburne, the exquisite adornment of rime has corrupted the ear of the world," writes Mr. John Davidson, that most paradoxical of Scotch poets and critics. It has become "as necessary to the general verse-reader as brandy to the brandy-drinker." To the public, rime has become almost an essential of poetry. Whereas, says Mr.

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Davidson, blank verse is the purer form of poetry—"nude poetry, barbarous and beautiful, or athletic and refined, but always naked and unashamed." Not content with decrying rime as a non-essential, a mere adornment, Mr. Davidson brands it further as a symptom of artistic decadence. Writing in *The Outlook* (London) he says:

"Rime is a property of decadence; but decadence in any art is always the manure and root of a higher manifestation of that art, and so it was that Dante and Petrarch quickly subdued the new wanton mode; and so it was that in time there came into being the French Alexandrine and the English rimed pentameter, and as the crown of the whole poetical aim of the world, English blank verse. Yet at its best, rime is a decadent mode, altho great ages and great poets have made it the vehicle of crescive work. It is a special flattery of the external ear; it is as rouge on the cheek and belladonna on the eye; or it is an excrescence like a sixth finger, 'a wasteful and ridiculous excess': it is commonly either deceptive or meaningless. I am not thinking of bad poetry; but of the best. Let me illustrate. Here is the first quatrain of Shakespeare's seventy-third sonnet:

> That time of year thou mayst in me behold
> When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang
> Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
> Bare ruin'd choirs where late the sweet birds sang.

The rimes of this quatrain toll like a dead-bell: we pass from a somber forest to a dim cathedral; the fancy is overwhelmed with vision, both detailed and indefinite, in order to bring the rimes about; there is a feeling of effort, as of a thing achieved; and it is the rime that achieves; it is not the poet, not the poetry, but the rime that requires this laborious 'or none, or few'; it is the rime that requires those superbly imagined 'boughs which shake against the cold' to shift at once as by the waft of a rococo conjurer's wand into 'bare ruin'd choirs.' Yet it is beautiful, it is poignant; it entertains the fancy, fills the eye and ear, and touches the soul.

"But, now, let Macbeth say the same thing without rime:

> My way of life
> Is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf.

"No comment: the hair of the flesh stands up and one knows henceforth and for ever that there is a great gulf fixed between rime and blank verse."

In the course of the same disquisition Mr. Davidson arrests attention when he suggests that "civilization, which in all countries is in great part a development and a sanction of every kind of stupidity and misconception, could perhaps be helped out of its utter artistic perdition in England by a great thing native here, blank verse, namely; and by another great thing, which we would have to import, sculpture."

STEVENSON'S BACKGROUND OF GLOOM.

WE have grown so accustomed to the emphasis laid upon Stevenson's indomitable optimism and his brave gospel of joy that any reference to his gloom carries a momentary sense of incongruity. Yet Henley long ago detected in him much of Hamlet and something of the Shorter Catechist; and now Dr. Alexander H. Japp, in his recent volume, "Robert Louis Stevenson: A Record, An Estimate, and a Memorial," devotes a chapter to the subject of Stevenson's gloom. To account for this gloom, writes Dr. Japp, we must take into consideration three things, namely: (1) "His original dreamy tendency crossed, if not warped, by the fatalistic Calvinism which was drummed into him by father, mother, and nurse in his tender years; (2) the peculiar action on such a nature of the unsatisfying and, on the whole, distracting effect of the Bohemian and hail-fellow-well-met sort of ideal to which he yielded, and which has to be charged with much; (3) the conflict in him of a keenly social animus with a very strong egotistical effusiveness, fed by fancy, and nourished by the enforced solitariness inevitable in the case of one who, from early years up, suffered from painful, and even crushing, disease." We read further:

"His text and his sermon—which may be shortly summed up in the following sentence—be kind, for in kindness to others lies the only true pleasure to be gained in life; be cheerful, even to the point of egotistic self-satisfaction, for through cheerfulness only is the flow of this incessant kindliness of thought and public service possible. He was not in harmony with the actual effect of much of his creative work, tho he illustrated this in his life, as few men have done. He regarded it as the highest duty of life to give pleasure to others; his art in his own idea thus became in an unostentatious way consecrated, and while he would not have claimed to be a seer, any more that he would have claimed to be a saint, as he would have held in contempt a mere sybarite, most certainly a vein of unblamable hedonism pervaded his whole philosophy of life. Suffering constantly, he still was always kindly. He encouraged, as Mr. Gosse has said, this philosophy by every resource open to him. In practical life, all who knew him declared that he was brightness, naïve fancy, and sunshine personified, and yet he could not help always, somehow, infusing into his fiction a pronounced, and sometimes almost fatal, element of gloom. Even in his own case they were not pleasure-giving and failed thus in essence. Some wise critic has said that no man can ever write well creatively of that of which in his early youth he had no knowledge. Always behind Stevenson's latest exercises lies the shadow of this as an unshifting background, which by art may be relieved, but never refined away wholly. He can not escape from it if he would. . . . Here was Stevenson, with his half-hedonistic theories of life, the duty of giving pleasure, of making eyes brighter, and casting sunshine around one wherever one went, yet the creator of gloom for us, when all the world was before him where to choose. This fateful shadow pursued him to the end, often giving us, as it were, the very justificative ground for his own father's despondency and gloom, which the son rather too decisively reproved, while he might have sympathized with it in a stranger, and in that most characteristic letter to his mother, said that it made his father often seem, to him, to be ungrateful—'Has the man no gratitude?' Two selves thus persistently and constantly struggled in Stevenson. He was from this point of view, indeed, his own Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the buoyant, self-enjoying, because pleasure-conferring, man, and at the same time the helpless yet fascinating 'dark interpreter' of the gloomy and gloom-inspiring side of life, viewed from the point of view of dominating character and inherited influence. When he reached out his hand with the desire of pleasure-conferring, lo and behold, as he wrote, a hand from his forefathers was stretched out, and he was pulled backward; so that, as he has confessed, his endings were apt to shame, perhaps to degrade, the beginnings. Here is something pointing to the hidden and secret springs that feed the deeper will and bend it to their service. Individuality itself is but a mirror, which by its inequalities transforms things to odd shapes. Hawthorne confessed to something of this sort. He, like Stevenson, suffered much in youth, if not from disease then through accident, which kept him long from youthful company. At a time when he should have been running free with other boys, he had to be lonely, reading what books he could lay his hands on, mostly mournful and puritanic, by the borders of lone Sebago Lake. He that hath once in youth been touched by this Marah-rod of bitterness will not easily escape from it, when he essays in later life to paint life and the world as he sees them; nay the hand, when he deems himself freest, will be laid upon him from behind, if not to pull him, as George MacDonald has said, into life backward, then to make him a mournful witness of having once been touched by the Marah-rod, whose bitterness again declares itself and wells out its bitterness when set even in the rising and the stirring of the waters."

From this gloom, says Dr. Japp, Stevenson struggled in vain to escape. "It narrows, it fatefully hampers and limits the free field of his art, lays upon it a strange atmosphere, fascinating but not favorable to true dramatic breadth and force, and spontaneous natural simplicity, invariably lending a certain touch of weakness, inconsistency, and inconclusiveness to his endings; so that he himself could too often speak of them afterward as apt to 'shame perhaps to degrade the beginnings.'"

Elsewhere in the volume the present writer points out reasons for Stevenson's failure as a dramatist; and in reverting to the sub-

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ject in connection with his analysis of the element of gloom in the novelist he declares that this may be taken as "another cause for the undramatic character, in the stricter sense, of Stevenson's work altogether." It is, after all, he says, "distressful, unsatisfying, egoistic, for fancy is led at the beck of some preestablished disharmony which throws back an abiding and irremovable gloom on all that went before; and the free spontaneous grace of natural creation which insures natural simplicity is, as said already, not quite attained."

THE MODJESKA TESTIMONIAL.

MME. HELENA MODJESKA'S final retirement from the stage was marked by a testimonial and benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on May 2. When the idea of such a public testimonial was first advanced it received the support of over one hundred well-known men and women, among whom were Grover Cleveland, Richard Watson Gilder, Ignace Paderewski, W. D. Howells, Seth Low, Mark Twain, Maude Adams, and Julia Marlowe.

MME. HELENA MODJESKA,
In the rôle of Ophelia.

The program was opened by Vladimir de Pachman with a group of Chopin numbers. A scene from "The Country Girl" was enacted by Ada Rehan and Guy Standing, Miss Ella Russell sang an aria from "Tannhauser," and Mrs. Patrick Campbell recited Jean Ingelow's "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." Then Madame Modjeska appeared in three scenes from "Macbeth." "Her voice," says *The Tribune*, "was full and steady, and her foreign accent, it seemed to many, less pronounced than of old." Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet and critic, in the course of an address to the distinguished actress, said:

"A quarter century ago you came to us from a land invested with traditions of valor, beauty, and romance, that martyr-land, alas, bleeding this hour for freedom, and it has bled so oft before; from that land to which America is still in fealty for gallant aid in our own struggle for liberty; from the land of Pulaski and Kosciusko—the motherland, in after time, of Chopin and Sembrich, and of Paderewski (to whom our thoughts go out to-day); from the brave and soulful country that flashed its sword in our behalf, and that in our own time enthralls us with music, and through you with impassioned tenderness and artistic power.

"The felicities of art are limitless, and, as in creations of our master playwright you found the most alluring range for your own powers, so your fresh impersonations awoke in us the sense of 'something rich and strange.'

"Some haunting note of pathos is wont to lend its vibration to our choicest testimonials. I am sure, Madame Modjeska, that you recall the now historic scene when Hamlet was enacted in this place as a tribute to Lester Wallack, and when around you—the Ophelia of the play—was gathered a group of such actors as a single event rarely has brought together. Here was the princely Booth; and here, of the foremost, were Barrett, Mayo, Florence Wheelock, Edwards, and John Gilbert—still without a successor; here, too, was Jefferson, incomparable as the First Gravedigger, and, like the rest, without a thought of self, but all for the glory of the play.

"That radiant hemicycle has vanished! last of all, Jefferson has returned to the mountain, and we shall see his smile no more. You, their younger sister, to whom they gave their pride and support—long may your enviable years flow on, consecrated alike by the starlight of the past and the sunshine of the present!"

The following poem was written for the occasion by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder:

There are four sisters, known to mortals well,
Whose names are Joy and Sorrow, Death and Love.
This last it was who did my footsteps move
To where the other deep-eyed sisters dwell.
To-night, or ere yon painted curtain fell,
These, one by one, before my eyes did rove
Through the brave mimic world that Shakespeare wove.

Lady! thy art, thy passion were the spell
That held me, and still holds; for thou dost show,
With those most high, each in his sovereign art—
Shakespeare supreme, and mighty Angelo—
Great art and passion are one! Thine, too, the part
To prove that still for him the laurels grow
Who reaches through the mind to pluck the heart!

A letter was read from Paderewski, expressing intense disappointment at being unable, through illness, to attend the benefit in honor of his countrywoman, to whom he referred as "one of the greatest and noblest artists of all times and nations."

The testimonial, remarks *The Tribune*, "served the triple purpose of awakening fond memories of a fine actress by a renewed sight and sound of her, of affording a large number of people the opportunity to offer her their tribute of respect and admiration, and finally of gaining for her a substantial gift—some $10,000."

Mme. Modjeska made her farewell appearance on the Polish stage in 1903.

HOW RUSSIA TREATS ITS AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

A SENSATION was caused in Russia by the recent action of the St. Petersburg Conservatory in summarily dismissing Rimsky-Korsakoff, the greatest living Russian composer, who has been a professor in the institution for thirty-five years and has educated more than one generation of music students and music lovers. The dismissal was due to "politics" and is supposed to have been ordered by the ministry of the interior. The composer had written a bold letter to a Moscow paper of advanced liberal views in defense of the students of the Conservatory who had struck in sympathy with the university students after the January disorders. The strike was directed against the Government in general and the administration of the Conservatory in particular, the strikers declaring that neither art nor science could be successfully taught in Russia under existing conditions. The majority of the Conservatory professors shared the students' sentiments, but Rimsky-Korsakoff was the only one to give strong moral support to the unique movement.

A few days after his dismissal a new opera of his was produced, and the event was made the occasion for a defiant demonstration. Literary, professional, artistic, and student societies sent him resolutions of sympathy; a banquet was given in his honor, at which the action of the directorate was vigorously denounced and the press joined in the demonstration.

Apropos of this incident, a writer in the *Novosti* says that Russia has always hounded, persecuted, and maltreated her greatest men, her authors, musicians, painters, thinkers, and intellectual leaders. He goes on to say:

"We hang our heads in shame before the civilized world. The Russians, it will be said, have expelled from their national academy their most gifted composer. The real responsibility will not be placed where it belongs.

"A genius remains a genius, and a bureaucrat remains a bureaucrat, but the good name of Russia is meantime once more exposed

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to derision—to the derision of peoples who know how to honor their geniuses.

"For over half a century we have been busily suppressing our great men. We forced Pushkin to a suicidal duel. We sent Lermontoff to death in a similar encounter. We branded Shevtchenko [a poet of Little Russia] and Plestcheieff [a novelist and publicist critic] as convicts. We condemned Dostoyefsky to hard labor in the Siberian mines. We buried alive in a polar grave the great Tchernishewsky. We sent into exile one of the noblest of minds—Herzen. We expatriated Turgenef. We have excommunicated and sought to discredit and disgrace Tolstoy. We have expelled from the national academy our greatest musician.

"And yet we pretend title to the respect of civilization!"

The eminent art critic, Stasoff, calls attention to the fact that thirty-five years ago the Academy of Music dismissed Balakireff, a composer of equal rank, exactly as it has just dismissed Rimsky-Korsakoff, and for similar reasons. Tschaikowsky then hotly protested, but to no purpose. Officialdom, says the critic, has not moved in thirty-five years. It is still the same and stands where it did. He adds that Glinka, Moussagorsky, Boradin [great composers all], have been, likewise, the victims of official ignorance, routine, and stupidity.

Other writers add the names of Uspensky, Gorshin, Pisareff, Dobraluboff—critics, novelists, poets—to the above list. The Russian authors and artists, they say, either die of starvation, are exiled or imprisoned, or else driven to commit suicide, while the bureaucracy cries, "Silence, not a word!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN MUSIC.

MR. RUPERT HUGHES, author of "Contemporary American Composers," prophesies a musical revolution in Europe, to be effected by American music. "But," he adds, "we may discreetly omit to name the date, and we need not be surprised if we are not here when the time comes." He admits, moreover, that at present we have to strain our ears if, out of all the songs and folk-musics that are busy in America to-day, we hope to hear above the jangle "some clear, soaring overtone that we shall call the American tone." He further indicates the situation by the following apt figure (*The Pilgrim*, May):

"There was once a king, as everybody knows, who loved no music except that jumble, tootle, and squeak of discord made by an orchestra when tuning up. It has ever since been called the 'King's Piece.' But the rest of us, who were not unlucky enough to be born kings, prefer to arrive after the preliminary tuning is over. It is pleasantest to get to our seats just as the leader gives the rat-a-tat that hushes the cacophony, and raises his hands for the opening chord.

"In American music there had to be a long period of assimilating and tuning together all the instruments and all the families of instruments. But the 'King's Piece' has held the American stage long enough. There has been discord enough, tootling enough. It is high time for the American Symphony to begin. Some of us believe that Kapellmeister Uncle Sam is about ready to start, or perhaps has already begun—but very softly."

No prophecy concerning American music, says Mr. Hughes, can afford to ignore the contributions and musical influence of the following distinct races: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, German, Austrian, Italian, French, Jewish, Dutch, Spanish, Hungarian, Polish, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Finnish, Negro, Turkish, American-Indian, Syrian, Chinese, and Japanese.

Of these various influences and their relation to our musical development he says:

"The first expectation would be that the Anglo-Saxon element would predominate. I am afraid that it does. Afraid?—Yes; for those of us who usurp the title of pure American because we are of British ancestry must sing small when it comes to music. This is especially true of Puritan descendants, for the Puritans abhorred almost all forms of music. They considered musical instruments to be the very tools of the devil. It was our Puritan ancestors who opposed the whole principle of written music; they mentioned ten reasons against the writing and printing of music; these are four of them:

"'5th, It is popish; 6th, it will introduce instruments; 7th, the names of the notes are blasphemous; 8th, it is needless, the old way being good enough. . . . . .'

"The bitter truth is that there is more creative and intrinsic music in the little finger of Germany, Italy, France, Hungary, Poland, or Denmark than in all four limbs of Great Britain. We must be thankful that the United States has become an asylum for exiles of other peoples than these.

"The Netherlanders settled New York at a time when Flemish music was great in the world, but there was no apparent importation of the genius of Flanders in the stout hulls of the Dutch.

"The first real awakening of music in the American wilderness was when the young German, Siegfried, strolled into the magic forest."

Of the further growth of American music we read:

"In 1876 the United States celebrated the hundredth birthday of its declaration of political independence. The Centennial Exposition was opened with a setting of Whittier's 'Hymn' by John Knowles Paine, who had in that same year been appointed a full professor in the new and specially created chair of music at Harvard University.

"John Knowles Paine is the Thomas Jefferson of American music. He drew up our declaration of musical independence in the first symphony. It was brought out the same year, 1876, by Theodore Thomas, the Frieslander who came over into Macedonia to help our musical paganism and unbelief.

"Dudley Buck was contemporary with him, and far more popular. He had a more genial and accommodating talent that seized the great hunger for church music of all forms. Buck poured forth a great flood of correctly written, fluent, and understandable lyrics for the organ, the choir, and the church soloist. He was thoroughly American in his ancestry, and he showed a praiseworthy determination to use little but American poetry for his music. Yet his training was German, and his lyricism Italian.

"Other composers of great importance in creating a school of American music were men who went abroad to breathe atmosphere, to hear and talk and imbibe music in German centers, and who then returned to America and gave their souls to the writing of symphonies, overtures, oratorios, cantatas, knowing that there was no hope of financial reward and little hope even of the reward of a public hearing.

"Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl, Frank Van der Stucken, and the various directors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were, however, occasionally hospitable to American works in the larger forms. Among those who led the way and achieved real success have been George W. Chadwick, Arthur Foote, W. W. Gilchrist, S. G. Pratt, C. C. Converse, F. G. Gleason, and Mrs. H. H. A. Beach; and, among those still younger, Henry K. Hadley and Rubin Goldmark.

The most markedly individual of our important composers, says Mr. Hughes, is undoubtedly Edward MacDowell. Of him we read:

"He has felt big moods, and written them large in almost all musical forms except opera and oratorio. Nobody else ever wrote just such music as MacDowell. Furthermore, his music is not content with being merely different; it is beautiful, sincere, unaffected, fearless, lofty. From little songs of compacted meaning and small piano pieces of a new import, through titanic piano sonatas and orchestral suites of noble thought, he has sounded a gamut that is his own. He has earned his place among the foremost of living composers."

Mr. Hughes names others, contemporaries of MacDowell, whose messages, while slighter, are, he claims, no less authentic:

"Edgar S. Kelley is the chief of these, with his humorous symphony, 'Gulliver'; his amazingly beautiful Chinese suite, 'Aladdin'; and such an epic song as his 'Israfel.' Harvey Worthington Loomis has ventured into new fields with splendid passion for new beauties and new expressions of musical emotions. Henry F. Gilbert has revealed unheard-of colors and processes in musical expression. Lawrence Gilman, the critic, has done some hauntingly intense studies in mood and tone-painting."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MAGNETISM BY MIXTURE.

ANOTHER shock has been given to received physical ideas by the recent discovery that certain non-magnetic metals may acquire magnetic properties by being melted together to form an alloy. It has been generally supposed that the three magnetic metals—iron, nickel, and cobalt—were so by virtue of some inherent property not possessed by other metals and probably impossible for them to acquire. That this property should spring into being as the result of a simple mixture is certainly interesting. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 15):

"Iron, nickel, and cobalt are very close to each other in their atomic weights. . . . The nearest elements in atomic weight to these are manganese and copper, neither of which elements has individually any appreciable magnetism. It is a suggestive circumstance that the only three inherently magnetic metals should approximate so closely in their atomic weights. It would seem as tho at or about this atomic grouping, the peculiar dynamic qualities pertaining to *external* magnetic action became possible. A few elementary substances, such as bismuth, are known to have inherent diamagnetic, or negatively magnetic, properties, and traces of magnetism have been found in a number of others. These, however, have been so feeble that some observers have held the belief that the effect was due to traces of iron in the test pieces, existing as impurity. Recent researches have, however, brought to light the fact that alloys of non-magnetic metals may possess magnetism in a marked degree. This upsets all our ideas concerning the divine rights of certain royally magnetic atoms to the exclusive exercise of these prerogatives. But the loss of dignity which the inherently magnetic metals suffer by the discovery is more than compensated for by the increase in interest which the phenomenon of magnetism thereby receives. Manifestly, if our notions of the permanence of atoms are correct, magnetism is no longer to be confined to atomic structures. It may be possessed by molecular groupings of atoms. In fact, it becomes open to doubt whether the property is atomic, after all, and whether it may not be possessed by iron, cobalt, and nickel by virtue of the capacity possessed by their atoms for forming certain specific structural groups of atoms—molecular arrangements—in which the required static or dynamic conditions of the ether may be fulfilled."

The facts about these new magnetic alloys are to be found in an article in the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*, describing the researches of their discoverer, Dr. Heusler. He finds them to be far inferior magnetically to iron, but quite comparable with nickel. Two of the components, manganese and copper, come nearest in atomic weight to the iron-nickel-cobalt group, as noted above; but an important ingredient in the alloy is aluminum, and the best results have been obtained with that metal and manganese mingled in the proportion of their atomic weights, or about one to two. The greater the proportion of this mixture in the alloy, the stronger the magnetic property, unless it exceeds 40 per cent., when the alloy becomes too hard and brittle to work mechanically. To quote again:

"Two samples of this wonderful alloy are described in magnetic detail, the first containing nearly 40 per cent. of manganese-aluminum association and 60 per cent. copper, the second containing about 30 per cent. of the association and about 70 per cent. copper, with, however, 1 per cent. of lead thrown in. The first sample was almost unworkable mechanically, and, after being ground into the required cylindrical shape for testing, later broke into halves. The second sample was machined without difficulty. . . . . .

"From a practical standpoint, the new magnetic alloys have as yet no importance. . . . Nevertheless the hope is awakened of ultimately discovering an alloy that may compete with steel. An alloy of high magnetic conductivity, high electric resistivity, and high mechanical elasticity would greatly simplify and cheapen the building of dynamo machinery, permitting field and armature structures to be cast instead of laminated. From a theoretical standpoint, the discovery of magnetic alloys is most valuable. It not only alters and extends our conception of magnetism in metals, but it also offers new facilities for the study and comprehension of the law of alloys and metallic solutions, a most important but most obscure subject. Every new phenomenon of this character helps in the great task of finding clews to the problems of matter, ether, and electromagnetism."

ARE THE IRISH AKIN TO THE ANCIENT ROMANS?

WHILE it has long been known that St. Patrick was an Italian, hailing as he did from Rome, it is just coming to light that the ancient Romans were pretty close kin to the Irish. So we are told by Amy A. Bernardy, Professor of Italian in Smith College, in the Boston *Transcript;* and she suggests that "probably it is this unconscious and yet omnipresent feeling of kinship that down in the North End makes Irish and Italian elements more interested in each other, for the better or for worse, than in other elements and other nationalities." Signor Giacomo Boni, the explorer of the Roman Forum, has been making some archeological observations in Ireland that "have been adding some astonishingly interesting items to the history of Italo-Irish relations." Without mentioning the probability that Cicero and Cæsar owed their oratorical and fighting qualities to their Irish blood, Miss Bernardy turns for proof to the burial and funeral customs of the two peoples. In Rome the burial-place of the great was made the place of public festival, as in the Forum; in ancient Ireland the burying grounds were used for fairs and markets. Even the "wake" is an old Roman institution. Miss Bernardy proposes, therefore, that the archeologists who are looking for light on ancient Rome turn their steps to Ireland. She says:

AMY A. BERNARDY,
Professor of Italian in Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

"From the Roman excavations and from the study of Roman traditions and Roman texts, we are led to believe beyond dispute that representatives of the Aryan race settled in prehistoric times in the valley which was to be later the Forum, that the Celtic type had a period of strong influence on the land where Rome was to be, and that all the manifestations and traditions of that time and of the following, well down into the centuries of Rome, were strongly impressed with their original characters, Aryan ritualism, and Celtic tradition. On the other hand, we know from the pages of ancient Irish manuscripts how many Aryan traditions were brought and settled in the isle of Erin, how much Aryan ritualism is contained in the traditional lore of Ireland's most secluded inhabitants, the unmixed descendants of indigenous Hibernians, of aborigine Celts, akin to the early Italic population. . . . . .

"From all this one idea emerges with startling distinctness: Through geographical and historical reasons the Irish Celts represent the most recent Aryan group settled in Europe, the population which preserves in greater measure and with greater purity the religious and social tradition of the ancient Aryans, the most ancient inhabitants of the Roman Forum. Ireland of to-day is still in a comparatively large part Ireland of 2,000 years ago, and the value of the Irish spirit and tradition, thus preserved, is of inestimable value. An effort must be made to collect on a large scale

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surviving traditions, to explore monuments so well preserved that they can hardly be called ruins, to gather information as broad and complete as possible from the unexplored mounds, 'crannogs,' and burial-grounds of Ireland. For it is Ireland, perhaps, which holds in her millennial tombs as well as in her customs of to-day and of yesterday the last word about the enigma of earliest Rome."

THE NATURE OF A NERVE CURRENT.

THE speed with which the nerve-impulse passes from one point to another is now measured with accuracy by psychologists, but they are not agreed with regard to its nature or the manner of its transmission. In reviewing a recently published theory on the subject, that of Mendelssohn in the *Bulletin de l'Institut Général Psychologique*, a contributor to the *Revue Scientifique* tells us that hitherto there have been two ways of looking at the phenomenon. He writes:

"The first attitude results from an electric representation of the 'nervous fluid.' Struck with the analogy with electrical phenomena of the phenomena observed in the nerves, many scientists think that they must be due to the transmission of a real electric current by the nervous conductors. And, in fact, we know that electricity is generated by biologic action; we know that the muscles, when divided, show a current from the median zone of the muscle to the center of the sectional surface, that the galvanometric analysis of muscular contraction enables us to prove the existence of two inverse currents following one another, and that every excitation of a nerve provokes also a current identical with those obtained from battery cells. The study of the electrical phenomena of nerves, started by the chance experiment of Galvani, is growing daily more complete, altho slowly, on account of the very considerable difficulties in the way. . . . But altho bearing in mind the electricity produced by nervous excitation in the so-called electric fish, . . . which would seem to justify a close natural analogy between the nervous and the electric flow, it is not possible to-day to admit the hypothesis of their identity. The nerve is, in fact, a bad conductor of electricity; there is not developed during the passage of the nerve-current the heat that, owing to its resistance, electricity would cause there; the speed of the nervous flow is much less than that of the electric current; altho an electric excitation leads to muscular contraction, it does not do so by direct transmission, for a constriction of the nerve that does not stop the electricity does stop the excitation; and mechanical excitation produces in the nerves the same effects as electricity. The nervous phenomena generate electricity, but it does not follow that nervous energy itself is electric in nature. For this generation of electricity is a very general fact, particularly in biological phenomena, even when these are not directly nervous.

"Must we then take the second attitude to which allusion has been made? This consists in stating that we have here a 'vital phenomenon.' As well, instead of employing this senseless phrase, declare clearly that we give up the task of attempting to explain this agent, with whose conscious or motor effects we are so familiar. Happily we are using less and less this hypocritical method of concealing ignorance.

"A new hypothesis regarding the nature of nervous activity has been advanced by M. Mendelssohn. It refers to known physical phenomena connected with electricity, but under the form of electrolysis.

"So long as it has been desired to assimilate nervous activity to the electric current, of whose nature we were almost entirely ignorant, only sterile results were obtained. But after the recent researches that have shown the universality of electric phenomena, of which the current constitutes only a very particular case, it is possible to frame hypotheses in which are combined phenomena that, while dissimilar, spring from the same mechanism.

"And it is thus that the conception of electrons—electrified corpuscles in excessively rapid movement, and in particular that of electrolytic ions—fractions of molecules that carry positive and negative charges in solutions—has enabled us to represent in a rational way the movement of the nervous flow.

"According to this hypothesis, free ions serve as the carriers of electricity in motion across the chemical substances that constitute the prolongations of the nerve-cells. Nervous excitation represents an absolutely determinate amount of electro-chemical work. The variability of the excitation depends on the size, speed, and number of the ions, as well as the resistance met in their progress, which is necessarily slow.

"This is an ingenious hypothesis, which is perhaps not yet entirely satisfactory. It does not appear to be absolutely complete, perhaps because the theory of electricity itself is not complete. But it is probably a fertile hypothesis, which we must take into account at least provisionally, for it is the most adequate to explain the facts of observation at present known."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMPROVING THE ARC-LAMP.

THE newly invented arc-lamps of the so-called "flaming" type, in which the light is given off by incandescent gas instead of by white-hot carbons, has already been noticed in these columns. According to an editorial in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 22), this type of lamp has recently been greatly improved and brought much nearer the stage when we shall see it in general commercial use. Says the writer:

"The broad principle of such arcs . . . is very simple indeed. The ordinary open direct-current arc with carbon terminals gives light in virtue of raising the carbon at the arc, and particularly in the crater, to enormously brilliant incandescence. The light comes from an incandescent solid body just as it does in a glow lamp, but much energy is concentrated in a very small space, and the temperature is forced to a point far above anything that a filament can endure. . . . Now, in the so-called flaming arcs the terminals are made of materials more volatile than carbon, which give a large volume of luminous vapor and, incidentally, of incandescent particles streaming between the poles. The vapor, whatever it may be, gives no longer the continuous spectrum of a heated solid, but the line spectrum of a heated gas. . . . . .

"In the flaming arc the thing is accomplished which various experimenters have been trying to reach in work with vacuum tubes, namely, the production of vividly luminous vapor giving a spectrum which, in virtue of its being discontinuous, does not necessitate a vast amount of wasted work in the production of radiations useless for illumination. The result has been the production of arcs of immense efficiency giving two or three candle-power per watt. The gain in efficiency is, unfortunately, accompanied by the inconvenience of a considerable volume of smoke resulting from the oxidation of the free vapor or from particles of oxide thrown off from the electrodes."

In recent experiments by Ladoff, electrodes of ferro-titanium are used, taking the place of the "carbons" in the ordinary arc. The results are said to be remarkably good. To quote further:

"The arc produced is enormously brilliant, of a good white color, better defined than the ordinary flaming arc from more volatile materials, and wonderfully efficient—running up to nearly three candle-power per watt. This much can be said with certainty, that this and other arcs of the 'flaming' type are working along the only line that gives much hope of very high efficiency—the production of light from gaseous radiants—which give therefore a spectrum that is discontinuous and hence not necessarily limited in efficiency by the temperature alone. The practical objections to such arcs are in the main those due to the smudge they raise. However, at the efficiency known to be attainable along these lines it will probably pay to go to considerable trouble in taking care of this difficulty. To be sure, there is small chance of enclosing flaming arcs, but far too much efficiency is gained to be offset by the often exaggerated objections to open arcs. It will take a deal of experimentation to get the new arc in first-class commercial shape, but considerable has been done already, and we welcome every new attempt as a possible aid in the solution of a troublesome problem."

Temperance Lessons from the Present War.—That chronic alcoholism among the Russians may explain, in part, at least, some of the results of the war in Manchuria, is the editorial opinion of *American Medicine* (April 22). Says this paper:

"On the Japanese side the reports are all of one tenor, and depict an almost universal abstinence. What drinking is done is in

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extreme moderation. Upon the Russian side we hear of immense stores of vodka, champagne by car-load lots, and orgies innumerable. The Russian officer is notorious, by general report of course, for the large quantities of alcohol he daily consumes, and it is impossible for any brain to submit to such insults without undergoing the changes long known to take place in heavy drinkers. It is not remarkable then that the older officers, who are managing the campaign, are constantly outwitted by the healthy-minded Japanese. It is apparently not so much a question of drunkenness as it is one of the pathologic results of long-continued excessive drinking without drunkenness. The alcoholic lesson of the Japanese War will no doubt be appreciated by the American people, who are particularly sensitive to such matters. They will take it to heart and will speak in no uncertain terms when they learn how dangerous to the nation's welfare it is to trust military power to a chronic alcoholic. Particularly in isolated places are the false ideas, perverted reasoning powers, and enfeebled judgment of such men sure to bring disaster when coupled with arbitrary authority. The universal commendation showered upon the President for the promptness with which he dealt with the incompetence in the Panama Commission, tho it had no possible relation to alcoholism, shows how the people think on the subject of obtaining vigorous-minded public servants, and like commendation will follow any efforts to rid the government services of the old alcoholics. Should any such incompetents be retained in any place to hamper or destroy efficiency, such as they have done in Manchuria, there is apt to be complaint from an indignant people."

DO ECLIPSE EXPEDITIONS PAY?

THAT the money expended in sending parties to remote lands to observe total solar eclipses would be better invested in equipping permanent astronomical stations, is the opinion of Prof. E. C. Pickering, of Harvard, as reported in the Boston *Transcript* (April 22) by Mary Bronson Hartt. After stating that it is not the present policy of Harvard University to equip eclipse expeditions, Professor Pickering went on to say:

"The experience of the last thirty years does not seem to me to justify the sums invested in eclipse expeditions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in apparatus and traveling expenses, and what is there to show for it? Nothing in the remotest degree adequate to the expenditure! Previous to the starting of an expedition there is a great outcry about possible discoveries of immense importance to science. When the event is over the telegraph reports, perhaps, that at the moment of totality clouds unfortunately obscure the sun, entirely frustrating the plans of the observers. Or perhaps the news comes that the weather was perfect, everything propitious, and vast results may be expected. We wait, open-mouthed, for further disclosures. Alas! that is all we ever hear of those vast results!

"Of course the astronomers have had a nice little outing. And of course, too, there was a chance of important discoveries. I am not discounting that chance. Neither have I the slightest quarrel with those who pursue eclipses, so long as they do not hoodwink anybody into donating money upon false expectations. The Lick Observatory is this year sending out three well-equipped expeditions, with the definite purpose of settling the vexed question of an inter-Mercurial planet. They go at the expense of Mr. Crocker, a wealthy Californian, who, having financed eclipse parties before, has his eyes fully open to the risk of failure. The Harvard Observatory has loaned them valuable apparatus and wishes them all possible success. But for itself, it can not reconcile it with its corporate conscience to spend its trust funds upon the chance of discoveries. I myself have not gone out to observe an eclipse for thirty years past, except in 1900, when I went to Georgia at my own expense. I would much rather see the money which is sunk in these expeditions invested in a fixed station somewhere; I am confident that it would yield larger results."

On this Miss Hartt comments thus:

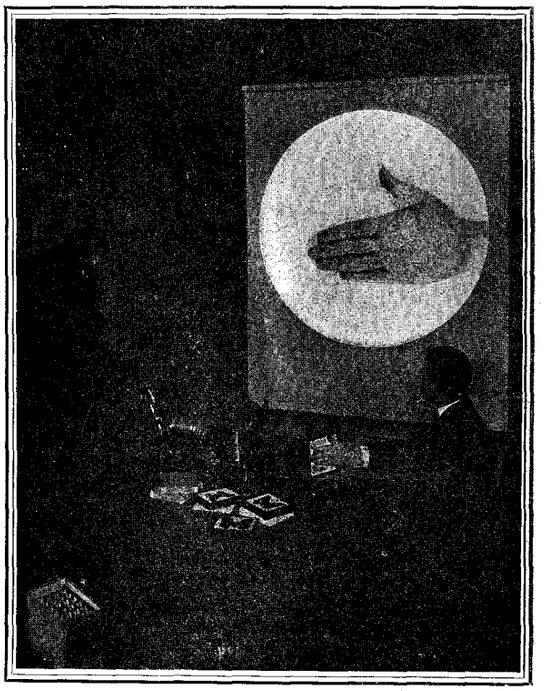
"Now of course all this is rank heresy. A hasty survey of eclipse literature has failed to show me that any other astronomer shares Professor Pickering's skepticism about the value of eclipse expeditions; or at least, if any one shares his opinions, he does not seem to have intrusted his views to print. Most astronomers do not even take the trouble to discuss the question. Everywhere there is the tacit assumption that there is no knowing what important results may accrue from the faithful efforts of eclipse-chasers; everywhere the tacit assumption that the efforts of past expeditions have been crowned with abundant success. To be sure, when a layman tries to simmer down the reports of observers, he does not come upon anything which to his untechnical eye seems at all revolutionary. The principal result seems to be the securing of fine photographs of the corona—those 'souvenirs' of which Professor Pickering speaks with such open contempt. But astronomers go cheerfully on devising new apparatus to photograph eclipses, and spectroscopes to assist in determining the chemical nature of the corona, and bolometers to measure its heat; and governments go on organizing expeditions, quite as if the question of the righteousness of venturing public moneys upon uncertainties had never been raised.

"One Government, however, is upon Professor Pickering's side. In the seventies Germany sent out an expedition, which, on its return, submitted to Bismarck its modest budget of expenses. 'And what are your results?' demanded the Chancellor. 'There are none,' said the trembling eclipsers; 'the sky, we are sorry to say, was cloudy.' 'Then pay your own expenses!' thundered the Chancellor. Since then, when the nations foregather in eclipse regions, Germany is conspicuous by her absence."

A LANTERN FOR OPAQUE OBJECTS.

A FORM of reflecting lantern that has recently been put upon the market for use in schools and colleges and for lecturers, is described in *The American Inventor*, which says:

"Heretofore, lecturers and teachers who used the projection lantern have been confined to the use of lantern slides, and have been



REFLECTING LANTERN, SHOWING THE IMAGE OF THE HAND OF THE OPERATOR PROJECTED ON A SCREEN.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

unable to make use of natural specimens and the countless illustrations in books and magazines. By means of this new instrument, however, any illustration in a book or magazine, any sketch, either plain or colored, can be shown brilliantly on the screen. Not only can these be shown, but objects and specimens can be shown with equal facility; for instance, objects like the human hand, the open face of a watch, the works of a watch, the movement of every wheel and escapement showing perfectly and brilliantly. Natural specimens, such as butterflies, moths, pressed flowers, and geological specimens, can all be shown brilliantly lighted and in their natural colors. The accompanying illustration shows the image of the operator's hand projected brilliantly on the screen. The great

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value of such an instrument is at once apparent, as it enables the lecturer to present any conceivable subject to large audiences, illustrating his remarks profusely with illustrations from books, plain or colored, and sketches of his own. In lectures on botany and entomology specimens can be shown on the screen in their natural colors, while in lectures on physics and psychology, various experiments and pieces of apparatus may be shown. If the apparatus is in motion, as for instance the movement of the indicator of a galvanometer or the works of a watch, all such movements are shown on the screen and all the colors of the original are reproduced."

USE OF WAR BALLOONS IN MANCHURIA.

APPARENTLY captive balloons have not been used to any great extent in the Russo-Japanese War, altho reports on the subject are somewhat conflicting. In a note contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, March 18), W. de Fonvielle writes:

"So far, we have only vague and incomplete information regarding the performances of balloons in the present war. If we may credit certain newspapers, captive balloons taken from the Russians rendered essential service in the capture of Port Arthur. The aeronauts in them were able to furnish to the gunners indications that enabled them to rectify their fire. Informed by the observers who had a view of the place from a sufficient height, they were able to send bombs and projectiles of all kinds upon the ships in the harbor and upon edifices that they could not see from the batteries themselves. This result, altho difficult to obtain, is not at all impossible; but it would be well to have confirmation from some of the officers of the garrison. . . . . .

"It is certain, however, according to documents read before the Congress of Scientific Aerostation, that the Russians hesitated long before sending a detachment of military balloonists into Manchuria. The authorities did not grant until the beginning of September the necessary subsidies requested by Colonel Kovanko, chief of the corps, to put him on the firing-line with his material and men. The causes of this neglect have not been officially indicated, but it may be supposed that it is to be attributed to difficulties of transportation, due to the facts that the Trans-Siberian Railway has not yet been double-tracked and that the Trans-Baikal section has not been opened. At the present time [March] it is possible that the severity of the climate has paralyzed the efficiency of the balloonists. But when we take into consideration the importance of the opposing armies and the extent of their fronts, over which are distributed nearly a million men, it would seem to be impossible that the two general staffs should not have made, each on its own account, the greatest efforts to inspect the enemy's position. It should, however, be added that the progress of telegraphy has made it possible to use a large number of hill-tops as good observation stations, thus diminishing the strategic importance of ascensions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIRE PROTECTION THAT DOES NOT PROTECT.

THAT the only safe protection against fire due to heat from the burning of adjoining buildings is furnished by iron-shuttered windows is the belief of John R. Freeman, who writes on the subject in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer*. In the efficacy of other means, such as wire-glass or "water-curtains," he does not place much confidence. Says Mr. Freeman:

"I began experimenting with wire-glass very soon after it first came out, and I have used it in numerous instances, and it is a most excellent material in its way; but it has its limitations. It has the same limitations that a water-curtain has, and that is that it does not stop the passage of radiant heat.

"You all have noticed how, when you are traveling in a railway train, perhaps at sixty miles an hour, and they happen to be burning a pile of ties along the track, that, altho your face is directed toward your newspaper, you will feel the flash of heat passing through the car window and striking against your face as you go past that pile of burning ties. That simply illustrates the great ease and rapidity with which radiant heat passes through glass.

"Now, radiant heat passes through glass with wire netting in it almost as easily as it does through any other glass, and the record made by wire-glass in a certain building in Baltimore, which is pointed to with so much pride, is, I think, simply due to the fact that it was at a place where nothing combustible was immediately behind it. If you have a stock of dry-goods, or woodenware, or baled cotton or hemp just inside a wire-glass window without shutters, and there is a hot fire across the street, these can probably be set on fire with much promptness by the radiant heat passing through the glass, and the subject should be thoroughly studied on a large scale in our underwriters' laboratories. For safety, there must be something which will stop the radiant heat, and that can only be in the form of a shutter, and, by virtue of stopping the heat, the shutter will become hot.

"The case with the water-curtain is very much the same as with the glass. Water is diathermanous, as physicists call it—that is, radiant heat passes through water very easily.

"We must, I believe, set down these stories that have been told about the efficiency of water-curtains as being mainly fairy tales."

Population and Rainfall.—That population depends directly on rainfall in India is the conclusion of L. W. Dallas, an English statistician, who writes on the subject in *The Quarterly Journal* of the London Meteorological Society. It is the opinion of a reviewer in *Cosmos* that the same will be found true in any country whose welfare is closely bound up with its agriculture. No rain, poor crops. Poor crops, bad times, fewer marriages and births—that is a summary of the argument. Says *Cosmos*:

"The investigations extend over the decennial period 1891–1901. In this interval, the years 1892 to 1895 were marked by a superabundance of rain, 1897 and 1898 were normal, while 1891, 1895, 1896, and 1899 had a total annual rainfall below the normal. Of course the lack of water did not exist to the same degree in all the regions of the immense Indian empire, but L. W. Dallas, the author of the report, arrives at this conclusion: that to periods of deficit in precipitation corresponds a decrease of the population, or at least a halt in the upward progress of its density. The provinces where there is the greatest decrease are precisely those where, in the corresponding period, the lack of rain was most decided. This conclusion seems logical, even *a priori*, since the rarity of rain is injurious to agriculture, on which depends the whole economic system of India. The lack of water should then inevitably give rise there to serious trouble, in the conditions of life of the population. Now divers economists and statisticians, notably Quetelet, have shown that the years of economic crisis are distinguished by a notable diminution of the number of marriages and births. It is extremely probable that the facts proved by Dallas are common to all countries where the well-being of the people is dependent on the crops."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"OF the many matters in which photographers seek guidance from those who are able to supply it, probably none is more constantly in evidence than the differences in the optical properties of the modern anastigmat lenses." Says *The British Journal of Photography*: "Very frequently the request is couched in such vague terms that it is not possible to give any useful answer. 'Which is the best lens?' is a query as common as it is silly, and about the only reply to it is to tell the querist that he might almost as well ask 'Which is the best dog?'"

A NOVEL electrical "trick of the trade" is described in the New York *Times* as disclosed in an interview with a traveling salesman for makers of electrical appliances. Says that paper: "In winter he was often obliged to pass the nights in hotels where, tho most of the 'modern improvements' were present, the bedrooms were usually very cold and the sheets often very damp. When it was a hotel that had electric lights he materially mitigated these woes by extracting from his 'grip' a 32-candle lamp, equipped with insulated wires long enough to run from the bed to the nearest fixture, and ending in a 'plug' that would take the place of a lamp destined for illuminating purposes. When ready for retirement he would remove the lamp, usually a small one, attach his own big one, and, with the latter for companion, seek the seclusion of the icy sheets. They never remained icy long, he declared, for a 32-candle lamp gives out a considerable amount of heat, mild and continuous." The interviewer suggests some possible dangers connected with this scheme. He goes on to say: "Shoved well down toward the foot of the bed, the light of the lamp would be no annoyance, while it would make no trouble as long as the insulation remained perfect and no unguarded movement with a bony heel shattered the fragile globe. That once broken, however, there would be an explosion that would at least give a somewhat painful start to the lamp's bedfellow and other mishaps might follow, possibly to the imperiling of the whole house. That is a question for the experts to decide, and as the expert who made the revelation was not afraid to try the experiment, presumably the peril is not excessive."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CZAR'S GIFT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

EASTER day in Russia was marked by the issuance of an Imperial ukase granting religious liberty to dissenters from the orthodox Russian Church, to Roman Catholics and other Christian sects, and to Mohammedans. The Greek Church, however, remains the established church of Russia. According to an Associated Press despatch from St. Petersburg, the Czar's action is there regarded as a historic event of the highest significance. Two years ago he conceded "to all our subjects of heterodox and non-Christian denominations the freedom of observing their faith and worshiping in accordance with the rites thereof." His new decree promises modification of civil disabilities as well, and will affect about a third of the population of the empire, or some 40,000,000 persons. Among the disabilities under which the "schismatics" labored were the following: It was not lawful for them to hold property. They could not enter military schools. They were compelled to do military service, but were not permitted to rise

DELAYING THE WOLVES.
—Ralph Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

above the rank of private. They were forbidden to build churches or schools, or to circulate books defending their religious dogmas. In the course of a cable despatch from St. Petersburg to *The Herald* we read:

"The fact is that as a trysting-place all religions have been tolerated in Russia, but none has been allowed to trespass upon the orthodox faith. People were free to remain true to the religion of their fathers, but were forbidden to make proselytes. Everybody might enter but none might leave the orthodox church without forfeiting all civil rights.

"Among the 'Raskolniki,' the dissenters, are numbered a thousand and one strange and rustic heresies, bred of the great schism caused by reform of the ancient liturgy and augmented by the suppression of the patriarchate by Peter the Great. The Old Believers, who clung to the old liturgy and made the sign of the cross with three fingers instead of two, were broken up into numerous sects, some discarding priests and sacraments and sometimes trending toward free love and immoral practises, while others instituted an episcopate and priesthood of their own, and dealt with all innovations from the West as inventions of the anti-Christ, eschewing tea, coffee, and sugar, and considering shaving wicked.

"These latter survived countless persecutions for years, without legal recognition of marriages conducted by their priests, but nevertheless became commercially the ablest class in Russia. This branch of the Old Believers includes merchant princes of Moscow, rivaling those of America; but they have never ceased to be regarded as apostates from the orthodox church, and have been subjected to all sorts of legal persecutions as such.

"The humbler dissenters have had a much harder time, being hunted down until secretly they gave rise to a breed of sects. One preached redemption by suicide and a fiery or a bloody baptism; others worshiped images of Napoleon as the Messiah, believing he escaped to Siberia and would return some day and establish a reign of justice and peace, and still others indulged in most licentious rites. Of these dissenters there are about 12,000,000.

"The Emperor's act will affect about forty millions belonging to alien faiths, such as the Catholics, and Lutherans of Poland and the Baltic Provinces, the Protestants of Finland and the followers of Islam and Buddha in the Urals, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Turkestan, and Central Asia."

The chief beneficiaries of the new decree will be the Old Believers, who have endured some two hundred and fifty years of persecution. Numerically they are said to be about 20,000,000 strong. So slight are the points of difference between the Old Believers and the orthodox, remarks *The Globe*, that it seems incredible that a church should have been split by them. The same paper enumerates some of these differences:

"The orthodox sign the cross with three fingers extended, suggesting the Trinity; the Old Believers with two, sign of the dual nature of Christ. The orthodox cross has two beams, while that of the Old Believers has four. The former repeat the alleluiah twice; the latter thrice. To such insignificant divergencies the peopling of the outlying portions of the Russian Empire is largely due."

Says the Chicago *Record-Herald*:

"The Easter decree seems to put an end to all religious persecution. Secession from the State church is not to be punished as a crime and is not to involve any loss or forfeiture of rights. Dissenters are to be permitted to establish monasteries and schools, print and circulate religious works and maintain missions. It is stated that the decree also affects the millions belonging to alien faiths.

"Those who know the influence of the orthodox church in Russia will regard this decree as more revolutionary even than that of March. The right—indeed, the duty—of enforcing conformity and preventing heresy within the church has been aggressively asserted by the exponents of the old policy, and even the priests, who a few weeks ago published a bold appeal for the separation of the church from the bureaucratic organization and the restoration of the independence it enjoyed prior to the abolition of the patriarchate by Peter the Great, did not go so far as to include a demand for real religious freedom. As the liberals pointed out, the priests wanted more power and dignity for the church, but not more liberty for the individual subject. The Czar has declared the movement for church independence inopportune, but in conferring religious freedom on the empire he has done more than that movement contemplated. And religious liberty spells other liberty. It is an earnest as well as an achievement."

The Times characterizes the Czar's Easter ukase as "a decided step toward civilization." According to the Baltimore *Sun*, "it marks an epoch in the history of the Russian Empire, . . . and denotes that Russia is gradually emerging from the darkness of the Middle Ages into the toleration and enlightenment of the twentieth century." The decree, however, appears to have a serious limitation in its failure to abolish the oppressive discriminations against the Jews. "In fact," remarks the Chicago *Post*, "it seems to place them in a position less desirable than that accorded to Mohammedans and other non-Christian subjects of the Czar who have been styled pagans by the orthodox church." Says *The Tribune*:

"The Jews, five million strong, are still outlawed. That may be because the Jewish religion is esteemed in Russia less highly than the Mohammedan. It may be because the Jews are a nation without a country, and no foreign government is inclined to champion their cause, and therefore no political end is to be served by emancipating them. Whatever the reason, this omission must be de-

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plored as gravely marring what would otherwise be one of the most splendid acts in the history of Russian government."

The Evening Post comments:

"Of the Czar's Easter gift of religious liberty a court in morals could only say, regretting that the Jews have no part in that irenicon, that it is generously conceived and will do much good. On the ground of policy, however, it should be noted that this act of grace does not affect the class from whom the immediate danger may come. That intellectual proletariat which is working for reform or revolution is made up neither of the orthodox nor of the Old Believers. Religious toleration means little to it one way or the other, except as anything that makes the people more contented delays the propaganda. In a sense, then, the ukase of toleration is almost as irrelevant as it is generous, and it will be harmful even if it serves as a pretext for refusing or conceding too grudgingly some sort of a legislative assembly."

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE MISSIONARY SITUATION IN JAPAN.

THE present status of Christianity in Japan has recently been the subject of prolonged discussion in the pages of the *Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift* (Berlin), which is edited by the veteran Dr. Warneck, of the University of Halle, and is considered the leading mission journal of Germany. From the first of a series of articles published in that journal we quote as follows:

"That Christian mission enterprise has a difficult task to perform in Japan has been proved beyond a doubt by the experiences of the past. It is well known that the first period of surprising success, when the optimistic conviction was not infrequently heard, that Japan would become a Christian nation in perhaps a generation, was succeeded by a period of stagnation and even of retrogression. Among the versatile Japanese, Christianity had soon lost its novelty, and political and economic problems soon usurped the chief and prominent position in the mind of the people, which further developed a Mammon worship and a greed for temporal possessions that put the spiritual interests of Christianity into the background.

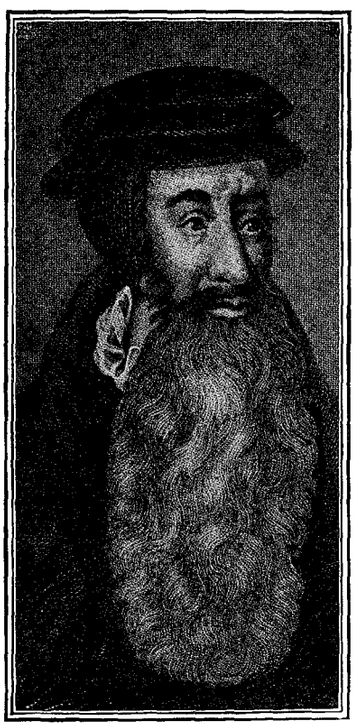
"But it would be unjust to ascribe this reaction against Christianity exclusively to causes of this sort. One trouble has been a mistake in the mission methods. There is but one means of overcoming the resistance of the heathen world to the claims of Christianity, and that is the story of the cross. As early as 1900, at a general conference of the missionaries of Japan held in Tokyo, the Baptist missionary, Jones, correctly declared that the mission work among the Japanese had to a large extent ceased to be the preaching of the gospel, and had become rather the exposition of ethics or philosophy. It is only the proclamation of the fundamental facts of the gospel that can now, as was the case in the days of St. Paul, convert the heathen world. Missionary McCullom, at the same conference declared that many evangelists and not a few missionaries, in their endeavor to make Christianity palatable to the Japanese, have failed to preach 'the crucified Christ.' It is an agreeable fact to report that in more recent years this lesson has been heeded and that mission prospects in Japan are becoming more encouraging."

Along the line of this latter thought is an article in No. 9 of the same *Zeitschrift*, which discusses in particular the influence of the present war on the status and condition of Christianity in Japan. In substance the following thoughts are expressed:

Fears were frequently expressed that the outbreak of a war between Japan and a European-Christian nation would give the anti-foreign and the anti-Christian instincts of the Japanese free range and activity. But these fears have not in the slightest degree proved true. It is true, however, that the Japanese Government deserves the warmest praise for having crushed such outbursts while yet in their first stages, by issuing at the very outbreak of the war a public pronunciamento to the effect that the lives and the property of foreigners were strictly to be regarded as sacred; sending orders to all the schools, high and low, that the pupils were to show all possible politeness to foreigners; and instructing all the priests, preachers, and religious teachers, Buddhistic, Shintoist, and Christian, to instruct their pupils to observe rigidly the principles of complete religious freedom and tolerance. Naturally the Greek Catholics' mission church of Japan had the hardest task to perform in this direction, since there are not a few foolish people in Japan who think that this church subserves the interests of Russia. Interesting in this connection is a two-hour interview between the American Presbyterian missionary, Dr. Imbrie, and the minister president, Count Katsura, some months ago on the yellow peril. In this interview the minister emphasized the principles of religious tolerance and liberty, and pointed to the fact that in both army and navy many prominent positions were held by Christians, and that Christian literature is being circulated freely in the hospitals, and that a large number of the nurses are Christians, and that arrangements had been made that just as many Protestant missionaries should accompany the army in Manchuria as Japanese clergymen, the expenses to be paid by the Government. In May last year, a convention of the representatives of the different religions was held in Tokyo, especially of Buddhists and Christians, which declared that the present war had nothing to do with the differences of religions and races. In fact, the utterances of both official and unofficial Japan do everything to avoid the appearance that the country is not standing fully and firmly on the standpoint of modern civilization.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INFLUENCE OF JOHN KNOX IN AMERICA.

THE four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, will be publicly celebrated in Scotland on May 21. As not only the exact day of his birth, but even the year, is largely a matter of surmise, the date set is purely arbitrary. His quatercentenary is further marked by the appearance of a book, "John Knox: His Ideas and Ideals," from the pen of the Rev. James Stalker, D.D. "Knox is the spiritual and ecclesiastical father of most of the presbyterially governed churches of America," remarks the Boston *Congregationalist*. It says further:



JOHN KNOX.
"The spiritual and ecclesiastical father of most of the presbyterially governed churches of America."
(From an old engraving.)

"To him their insistence upon an educated ministry is largely due. Next to Calvin he was most influential in creating both the order and the doctrinal formularies of the Presbyterians of Scotland and America, and the occasion will not be allowed to pass unimproved on this side of the Atlantic. The anniversary joins on to another chapter of reformation history, inasmuch as this is also the three-hundredth anniversary of the death of Theodore Beza, the colleague and successor of Calvin. In these three names, Calvin, Knox, and Beza, is written much of the history of the first and formative period of the reformed churches. Calvin's birth came four years later, and its commemoration falls in well with the next meeting of the General Council of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches which meets in New York in 1909."

Principal Lindsay, in the London *Quarterly Review*, gives the following terse characterization of Knox:

"More than any other man he was the maker of modern Scotland and the typical Scotsman. His perfervid genius, his fondness for abstract reasoning which often led

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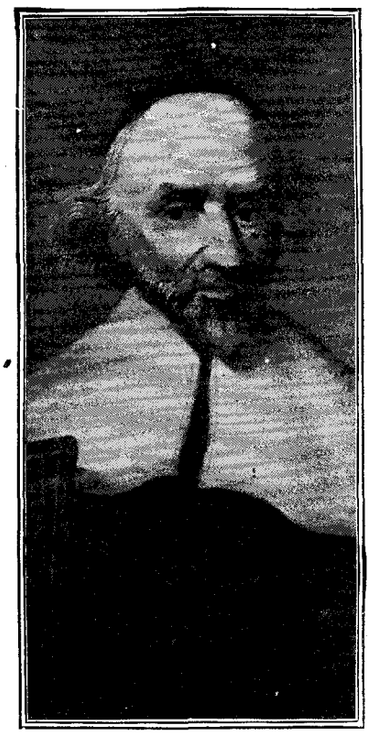
him astray, his metaphysical theology, are all Scotch, and can not be appreciated by outsiders. So is the mystic streak in his character.

"He had not the full-blooded humanity of Luther, nor his overflowing sympathies for men, women, children, birds, and beasts; he would have scorned the great German's lute-playing, gift of song, and readiness to tell the secrets of his soul to all and sundry. He was a man of the people, not a reserved French aristocrat like the reformer of Geneva; his invective sounds coarse beside the calm, polished sarcasm of Calvin—the bludgeon to the rapier. But he was unique among the great Reformation leaders in these three things: he had a gift of genuine humor which none of them possessed; he had a genuine democratic instinct which trusted the people to the fullest extent; no man matched him in personal courage."



JOHN KNOX.
(From a picture in the possession of Lord Somerville.)

"The impress of John Knox's mind on the American church may be said to appear as a permanent result in the form of the Presbyterian denominations," writes Dr. Andrew C. Zenos, in the Chicago *Interior* (Presbyterian). He continues:

"Their general organization, their method of working, and their relations to the State are simply the continuation of what was instituted and developed in Scotland under Knox. He was preeminently an organizer. His genius was that of the statesman, and his affiliation with political leaders both gave him an insight into principles of organization and enabled him to steer the Scotch Reformation away from danger and into the highways of a prosperous growth. It was he who in 1560 brought together the six ministers and thirty-four laymen of the Reformed Church of Scotland into a General Assembly; and that in due time has served as the model, and to a large extent, as the mother of synods and general assemblies in American Presbyterianism. It can not be an altogether insignificant fact that John Witherspoon, who convened the first of these general assemblies, was a lineal descendant of the reformer. The Scottish immigration in the earlier part of the colonial era was not voluminous; but the men who constituted it were tenacious and persistent, and through these qualities succeeded in perpetuating Scotch influence in at least one large branch of the American church."

Another channel through which the traditions of Knox's teaching reached America was the Scotch-Irish population of Ulster. We are told that "of the Scotch colony planted in Ulster in the seventeenth century there are probably three descendants in America to one left at home." And Dr. Zenos indicates yet a third channel:

"Carlyle has remarked: 'The Puritanism of Scotland became that of England, of New England.' And therein Knox's influence may be traced as through a third independent stream, into the thought of this people. The Scottish reformer's personality was not the least of the secondary factors which in the reign of Edward VI. gave an impulse to the movement toward radical reform in England. John Knox was himself a stipendiary under that precocious but thoroughly good monarch; and tho in the years of the bloody Mary and of Queen Elizabeth, he was for obvious reasons a *persona non grata* in the southern of the British kingdoms, his influence and ideas helped to develop the Puritanism of Cromwell and Milton. Subtle and incapable of measurement as this influence may be by the time it reaches American thought, it is nevertheless real and potent. The name of Puritanism may not now be a word to conjure by, but the thing itself is being better thought of and receiving more and more credit as one of the sanest and most wholesome factors of modern Americanism by as much as it is better understood and more clearly seen through the calm temper of historical study.

"If, then, we would look for the marks of this heroic personality in the thought of the New World, we must learn to detect them in those Scottish, Scotch-Irish, and Puritan constituents of American thinking which continue to this day. For, as Carlyle truly says, John Knox 'was the chief priest and founder of the faith that became Scotland's, New England's, Oliver Cromwell's.'"

"CODDLING" THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

"IS it wise to assist the young men who are preparing for the pulpit more than the equally deserving, and perhaps equally poor, young men who are looking forward to the bar or the bench, or the profession of the physician or the surgeon? Why should the young theologue pay no tuition fees, when his own brother, perhaps, is compelled to pay fees in the law school or the school of medicine? Why should the one receive help, and the other be compelled to help himself?" With these questions Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson calls attention to "the so-called beneficiary system of aiding students for the ministry," and proceeds to point out the alleged baneful effects of this system. Writing in *The World's Work* (May) he says:

"That many honored men in the pulpit to-day were aided in their student days and apparently received no harm from the gifts, is undeniable. But it is also true that there are many clergymen who have apparently been injured by the help, and whose present chief claims to clerical authority seem to be manifest in a 10-per-cent. reduction expression of countenance and the privilege of a half-fare ticket on the railroads. . . . The favorite illustration of the defenders of the present system is that of the army and the students at West Point. Just as it is desirable and advisable for the country to train the leaders of its own military forces, it is fitting, they maintain, that the army of the Lord should provide its own leaders and look after their training from the earliest possible moment. That there is force in the argument every candid observer must admit, and if the comparison were applied in fact as well as in theory, perhaps every objection would be invalidated. But the application falls short. If the same care were taken in the selection of men that prevails at West Point, if something of the same discipline were demanded, if from the moment when a man entered a theological seminary he 'belonged' to the body that supported him as the military student 'belongs' to the army of his country, if the same demand were made upon him for a high grade of work, and if similar rigid tests were applied throughout his student days, then the major part of the objections to the workings of the system would be withdrawn. . . . . .

"Another assertion of the defenders of the system is that the world has need of workers, and the supreme problem of the church is to provide them. True, the work is vast, and workers are demanded. But men who are not leaders, if they are placed in leading positions, become hinderers, not helpers. It is as necessary to weigh as to count."

The seminaries themselves, as well as the students, are sufferers by the present system, says Mr. Tomlinson:

"The system has produced a condition of competition, of 'bidding for students' that is demoralizing, to call it by no more suggestive term. One professor in a prominent theological seminary freely admitted the competition to the writer, and acknowledged its demoralizing effect; but he justified the action of his own institution on the ground that it was compelled to do as it did for its own self-preservation. The uncle of a brilliant young seminary student, himself a clergyman, informed me that his nephew, who was as shrewd as he was brilliant, after he had graduated with

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high honors from a certain Canadian college, pitted several seminaries in 'The States' against one another for inducements to him, until at last he closed with an offer equivalent to $700 a year. Within a few months a certain seminary president complained bitterly that five students who had practically decided to enter his institution had been 'bought off' by another seminary and had been enrolled there. These facts are quoted to illustrate the naturally baleful effects of a system which reacts upon the very ones that employ it."

Continuing the arraignment:

"Another effect of the system was recently referred to by a prominent college president—the bribing of students poor in spirit to prepare for a life work for which they are not qualified. The result is seen in every large city whither the tribes of the churchless pastors go seeking fresh pastures and even a place in which they can labor, men whom every prominent minister knows, for they clamor at his door, who are not fitted for the work to which they have been 'aided' and who by their training are unfitted for any other calling. Some one has blundered somewhere, sometime, in 'aiding' such men. . . . The demand upon the pulpit is primarily for manliness, independence of character, fearlessness. And are these qualities best developed by the promiscuous aid which creates first of all a sense of reliance upon others? Such a method may produce agreeable men, but they are followers, not leaders."

Mr. Tomlinson closes with the following suggestions:

"1. It is practicable to abolish at once the existing bidding for students by the theological seminaries. The cure rests with the seminaries. Even 'self-preservation' is not a sufficient excuse for a questionable practise. The need of the world is not that a specific seminary should exist, but that the students of every seminary should not be in danger of having their manliness undermined or even threatened.

"2. Men of no special promise should not be unduly encouraged or aided. The occasionally startling success of some man who gave no indications of unusual success in his student days should not outweigh the failures that many times outnumber him. The inborn preacher can not be held down, but the unnatural can not be bolstered up.

"3. As a rule men should not be the recipients of gifts. They should be helped, but not unconditionally. Some seminaries have already adopted this plan, and their proffers of aid are all regulated by the scholarship, the labors, and the accomplishments of the student. The board of one great denomination now makes the recipients of the aid pledge themselves to devote at least two years after graduation to work in the home mission field as an equivalent for the help received. And the plan has much to commend it. Clinical work is as necessary in the theological seminary as in the medical school."

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT BIBLES COMPARED.

A VERY general interest has been aroused in the subject of the difference between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant versions of the Bible by the publication of the essays successful in the competition instituted by Miss Helen Gould (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 25) under the title "Roman Catholic and Protestant Bibles Compared." The outstanding result of this contest, as is stated in a preface, will probably be to bring into bold relief the one great difference between and the otherwise practical unity of the Douay and revised versions of the Bible. The main point of difference lies in the presence in the Roman Catholic Bible of the Apocryphal group of books rejected by Protestants as uncanonical. A lucid statement of the differences is given by the Rev. R. W. Thompson in *The Homiletic Review* for March, 1905. This writer says:

"Perhaps the most obvious variation between these versions is in the names and number of the Old Testament books. The titles in the Douay version are taken from the Septuagint, being transferred with little change in their form. Our Zephaniah, Obadiah, and Haggai would scarcely be recognized in the Sophonias, Abdias, and Aggeus of the Anglo-Catholic version. We might search at length for 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, 1 and 2 Chronicles before discovering that they are respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4 Kings and 1 and 2 Paralipomenon.

"The discovery that other books than those contained in our Bibles are found in the Douay demands more serious thought than the variety of names. Instead of thirty-nine Old Testament books it contains forty-six. The seven additional are those known generally as Apocryphal books. They are Tobias and Judith, preceding Esther; Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus, preceding Isaiah; Baruch, following Lamentations; 1 and 2 Maccabees, closing the Old Testament volume. Besides the separate books there are added to Esther verses from chapter x. 4 to xvi. 24; to Daniel iii. 24 the 'Song of the Three Children'; to the book of Daniel, constituting the thirteenth and fourteenth chapters, the 'History of Susanna' and 'Bel and the Dragon.' Of the three general divisions of the Christian Church—the Roman Catholic, the Greek Catholic, and the Protestant—only the first admits these writings on an equality with the books of the Hebrew Bible. Those rejecting them claim that there is not sufficient evidence to show that they were a part of the Scriptures read and quoted as such by Christ and his apostles, and that they were not regarded by the early Christian Church generally as in the same class with the indisputable bo ks of the Old Testament. Internal evidence, it is argued, contests their right to canonicity. The decree of the Council of Trent in 1546 decided the question of their unqualified adoption among the sacred writings, tho it was the desire of some members of that council to denominate them 'deutero-canonical.'"

The Apocryphal books are asserted on the highest Roman Catholic authority to be as valuable as the rest, but they do not come before English-speaking Roman Catholics with the authorization of the church. Upon this point the author of the second prize essay in the Gould competition, the Rev. Dr. Gerald Hamilton Beard, of New Haven, Conn., writes:

"Accurately speaking, the Catholic Church has given formal authorization to no English version of the Bible. Still less has it given approval to any one English version exclusively. The authority of the Douay version . . . . is that of certain Roman Catholic clergymen of the College of Douay, 'confirmed by the subsequent indirect recognition of English, Scotch, and Irish bishops,' and by its long use among English-speaking Catholics. Similarly, the several 'editions' of the Douay Bible, which have been so far revised through comparison with other English versions as to be very different from the original Douay, have received no expressed authorization from the Holy See. They come before us usually with the approval of some archbishop. Both the Douay Version proper, however, and those of the modern Catholic versions that are in general use, are based primarily on the Latin Vulgate."

It is the Latin Vulgate, containing the questionable books, that alone has received the authorization of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Beard thus gives a summary of the reasons entertained by the Protestant Church for its dissent from the decision of the Council of Trent:

"The Hebrew Bible excluded all these seven books and enlargements of two more. The New Testament writers, however familiar with these apocryphal works, never quote from them. The testimony of the church fathers to the Apocrypha is neither unanimous nor decisive; while their quotations from other writings admittedly apocryphal, as if they too were Scripture, show that an argument built on the fathers' reference to some of these seven as Scripture again proves nothing, or too much for the purpose."

In the books admitted as canonical by both Roman Catholic and Protestant churches the differences are not important, as the writer of the first prize essay, the Rev. William Thomas Whitley, M.A., of England, points out:

"The Catholic and Protestant versions concur in most points of importance. If they took their origin in suspicions of opposing parties, . . . the text and translation were dealt with honestly. Each has been repeatedly revised, and the modern editions are much nearer each other than those of the sixteenth century; but Catholic revisers may not avail themselves of their own scholarship to go behind the standard text of the Latin Vulgate of 1592 or 1861. Both editions are freely annotated, but the Catholic reader is generally given a little further guidance in faith and morals, while the Protestant reader is rather warned when the rendering or text is open to question."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG'S GOOD FAITH IN DEFYING TOKYO.

THE good faith of the Russian Government in announcing its determination to go on with the war has been impugned in certain Austrian and Italian organs. Nevertheless, the autocracy has set its official face—if only for form's sake—against peace, unless such usually well-informed sources of information as the *Politische Korrespondenz* (Vienna) and the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* have been imposed upon. "The recent military energy displayed by Russia," remarks the organ last named, "has nothing whatever of the nature of a temporary course of conduct designed to mislead." As for the notion that any liberal element, however powerful, has been able to exert pressure upon the autocracy in the interest of peace, "the idea," as the correspondent of the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* puts it, "is fundamentally unsound." From the comment in all these dailies, not to mention others supposed to be "well informed," it would seem that Russia's liberal elements have been offered an inducement to end their peace agitation. That inducement is said by these authorities to take the shape of reform in as liberalizing a sense as autocratic institutions will permit. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) goes so far as to declare that the liberals in Russia have been won over to the war by the latest of the Czar's innumerable promises of "reform":

"Those who have attentively followed the comments of the foreign press during the last six months, must inevitably have foreseen with what attention public opinion abroad would receive the imperial reform rescript. Now that the step has been taken, there will be heard neither protest nor surprise, we venture to say, tho not a single foreign newspaper, to whatsoever party or political group it may belong, fails to make much of the point that Russia must be on the eve of establishing a popular assembly for herself by freely choosing from her whole population delegates enjoying the confidence of their fellow citizens and empowered to give all their talents without impediment to productive legislative work for the real benefit of the people. Hence, we repeat, there is no doubt that public opinion abroad will view the imperial rescript with an interest no less intense than that felt by all classes of thinking Russians. The ruling authority in Russia—confident of the enduring fundamental form of our autocratic and social institutions—faith in which was to some extent shaken by information propagated in foreign journals in connection with recent events—will now instantly recover all its former and ancient vigor. News of the coming assemblage of a zemsky sobor has gone around the world and encourages our friends everywhere.

"Not less significant and portentous of great events seems to us the influence which the rescript will have upon our relations with our enemies and, more particularly, with Japan. To no one is it a secret—and just now it is timely to say this openly—that the question of peace or war, or rather the question of 'the urgent necessity' of ending at once the war on the shores of the Pacific, has of late been disingenuously connected with the question of reform by a certain section of Russian opinion. There have undoubtedly been certain 'antagonists' of the war who agitated against it simply because they dreaded that its victorious conclusion might put an end to the agitation for reform recently begun. There have even been men—may their folly be forgiven!—who dreaded Russian triumph, apprehending that victory might entail reaction. . . . .

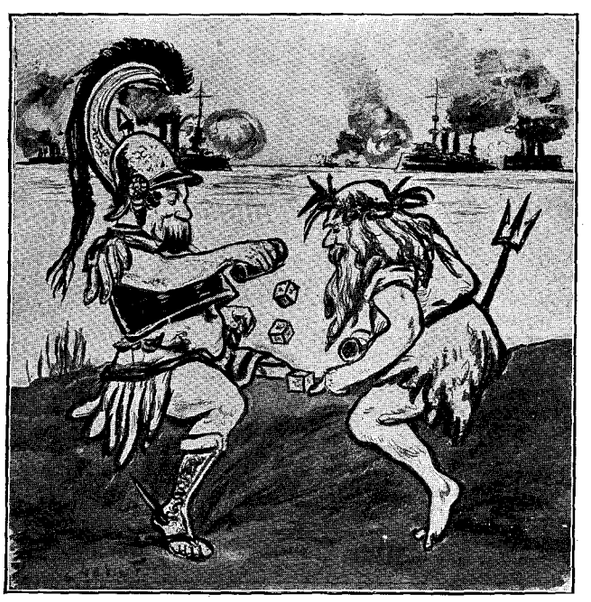
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MAXIMOVITCH,
New Military Governor of Warsaw.

"God be praised! Happiness, success, will ensue for all Russia and for all Russian interests now that the question of reform has been decided and decided irrevocably in the most auspicious way. Now the last weapon has been taken away from those who, under the false mask of philanthropy, sought to lure us into 'honorable peace.' Now all reform elements, with full and free convictions, can exert themselves for the uninterrupted conduct of the war to a successful issue. Reform has been irrevocably decided upon. Now every victory, every fresh encouragement to soldier and civilian alike, every fresh glory won by Russian arms, will serve as an additional leaf of laurel in the crown which future generations will weave in honor of the reform movement and of the reigning sovereign who inspired it."

The subject being thus viewed from the standpoint of internal policy, it remains to consider what the St. Petersburg *Novosti* terms the "strategical factors" which, it avers, are in Russia's favor. It takes note of "the skeptical note in Japanese comment upon Russia's determination to go on with the war," but it assures Tokyo that "no one can tell what the future holds in store" and that "to play the part of prophet has its dangers." It makes these reflections:

"Russia now expects great things from Linevitch. It is necessary to organize anew the disorganized army and save as much as possible from its wreck. Experience gained in the war and better knowledge of local conditions will facilitate for Linevitch the solution of his difficult problem.

"Simultaneously with this news (the determination to go on with the war) Western Europe will receive intelligence of the measures taken for the despatch of fresh forces to the Far East. It is not a difficult thing to understand that European governments and European peoples will interpret in different senses the Russian determination to go on with the war. The peoples condemn this war as terrible and futile. The governments regard the subject from another standpoint. Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, speaking on this point, expressed the views of practically all the governments. In his opinion, Russia is waging war, not for her own gratification but for the sake of her highest governmental interests and in the capacity of a great Power which can not, and which should not, be false to the obligations of its position. The German Government has firmly decided not to intervene in any manner in this war, and in like fashion the other governments are maintaining neutrality. We see now repeating itself the history of the Anglo-Boer War. England then declared, from the very commencement of the struggle, that she would not tolerate any outside interference, and no one dared then to act contrary to her wish, altho she was waging war against a Christian people who had universal sympathy, whereas Russia is waging war against



BEFORE THE SEA FIGHT.

MARS—"Now for a fresh game! Shall we play for money?"
NEPTUNE—"No. Our stakes shall be the lives of men—and the happiness of peoples." —*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

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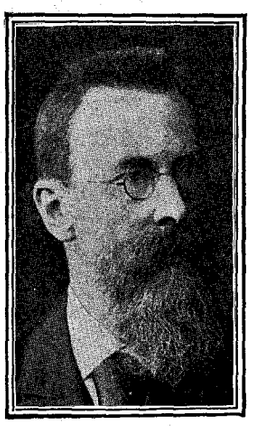
pagan Japan, whose success will be a menace to every European Power having interests in the Far East.

"There now opens a new and crucial period of the war, an occasion for all the Powers to show greater patience than ever. For them this terrible war entails its manifest disadvantages, but they allowed it to be brought on with light hearts, and some among them—for instance, England—undoubtedly played a part in precipitating it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RUSSIAN SITUATION TO GERMANY.

THE thinking portion of mankind—it constitutes a minority, or there would be more Socialists, according to the Berlin *Vorwärts*—has long perceived that revolution, in the thoroughgoing sense of the word, can never be parochial in its scope and effect, or so it would appear from the combination of philosophy and prediction inspired in the German Socialist press by the present situation in Russia. The upheaval which the official organ of the Social Democratic party considers to have already begun throughout the Czar's dominions must, it ventures to think, profoundly modify political conditions in Germany through the mere process of overturning the autocratic system in Russia. In perfect sympathy with this view is that other German Socialist organ, the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart). Once before, it feels confident, German political conditions were, as they are now, on the eve of profound modification in a democratic sense. That was in 1848. "The subsidence of the wave of revolution in that fateful year would have been impossible if it had not beaten against a rock in the shape of the Czar's despotism, which could not at that period be swept away." From this very point of view to-day, adds the Socialist organ, the Russian revolution, "already begun," concerns no nation so nearly as Germany. To quote further:



PROF. RIMSKI KORSAKOFF,
Of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire of Music, who was deprived of his professorship, because of his criticism of bureaucratic methods.

"For the last hundred and forty years, ever since the Prussian State has been counted among the great Powers, it has been indebted for this position to the protection of the czardom. Only as the vassal of Russia was the Prussian hero Frederick enabled to survive the seven years' war. As Russia's vassal he then brought her the Polish booty, and was subsequently put off with the poorest portion of it. . . . . .

"This unexampled humiliation of the Prussian State was enthusiastically accepted by the Prussian territorial aristocrats, with Bismarck at their head, and they hailed the Czar as 'the father of the fatherland.' Matters went so far that in the year 1854 a Prussian prince betrayed to the court of St Petersburg a newly formed plan of mobilization. But when England and France, in the Crimean War, broke the European dictatorship of the Czar, there ensued in Berlin a spell of such shuddering agony that the Prussian State cowered beneath the weight of Europe's contempt. The weight of the czardom was, for the time being, lifted. But the Prussian territorial aristocracy knew too well what it possessed in this 'father of the fatherland' not to show toward him a benevolent neutrality. More than by any one else, this was realized by the rural aristocrat Bismarck. Faithful to the old Prussian tradition, he from the very first based his 'national' policy upon the protection and support of the Czar's despotism. With grateful candor Bismarck alludes to this in his memoirs. . . . . .

"This Russian dictatorship was carried to such heights of arrogance that even Bismarck had to seek some means of protection against it. This was afforded by the Triple Alliance. But even with this insurance, Bismarck at once negotiated a 'reinsurance' with the Czar. He had no higher concern than to keep the wire to St. Petersburg from being cut. Under Bismarck's successors the situation has not altered. Nor will it alter as long as the Prussian territorial aristocrats retain their hold upon the German Government. Throughout all its reactionary history, this class has found firm support in the despotism of the Czar, the fall of which would entail its own collapse."

This branch of the subject is practically monopolized by the Socialist organs. German dailies of other political complexions confine themselves, if liberal, to denunciation of the rigor with which Russia has repressed popular outbursts, or, if conservative, to approval of the energy which, it is maintained, the autocracy displayed in timely fashion if the State is to be saved. This conflict of point of view has been studied by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) with special reference to the light thus thrown upon the attitude of official Germany to official Russia:

"The attitude of a portion of the German press, on the occasion of the St. Petersburg disturbances, should be noted as an interesting indication as regards the turn which official Germany wishes to give to its relations with Russia. We have reference to the press which is at once conservative and readily accessible to official inspiration, such as the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the *Post*, etc. While the liberal organs, either on account of their general tendencies or through their ethical and religious affinities with a portion of the Czar's subjects, showed great severity in their judgment, the conservative and official press used a quite different language. It commenced by casting doubt—and rightly—upon the absolute authenticity of the news relating to the extent of the troubles and the importance of the repression. This is what we ourselves have done from the first and the event itself seems to prove that there was ground for this. In fact, it appears in a constantly clearing light that if the official version erred from excessive optimism, the press despatches were even wider of the truth in a pessimistic sense. This precaution being taken, the official and conservative press of Berlin, after having shed some decent tears over the corpses, has indulged in a veritable dithyramb in honor of the manner in which the repression was carried out.

"It may be that this attitude has, to a certain extent, been inspired in a portion of the press by a wish to approve, in Russia, of what would be desired to occur in similar circumstances in Germany. But there would be no risk of error in attributing it more articularly to the wish of the German Government to make use of every means to the diplomatic end it pursues, which is to arrive at a Russo-German understanding. We have seen that German diplomacy has already made the Russo-Japanese war serve this purpose. The German Government has done in Russia's favor all that neutrality would permit. No doubt, as we have hinted, the

TANGIER.
The Prussian Eagle came just in time; there is still some flesh on the bones.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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BISHOP ANTONINE, Leader of the Liberal Greek clergy in Russia.

MGR. ANTONIUS, The highest ecclesiastic of St. Petersburg, and a candidate for the Patriarchate.

MGR. THEOYNOSE, Metropolitan Primate of Kief.

REV. FATHER TANUISCHEFF, Once Confessor to His Majesty, the Czar.

MGR. VLADIMIR, Metropolitan of Moscow.

SOME PILLARS OF NICHOLAS II.'S CHURCH.

German Government is interested in the success of Russian arms owing to the importance of Germany's economic interests in the Far East. But the manner in which this has been done and the eager insistence which it has manifested have revealed its anxiety to draw nearer to St. Petersburg. Now, no means can seem more efficacious to the German Government, in attaining this end, than to create in Russia the impression of a Russo-German solidarity of political principles. Without going back as far as the Holy Alliance, German publicists, seconding in this the action of their own Government, have often undertaken to prove that a similarity in political ideals ought to take form in a diplomatic agreement between Russia and Germany, even while they insisted upon what they believed to be the paradoxical feature of an alliance between autocratic Russia and democratic France. This theory, it can not be gainsaid, has even found adherents in Russia. It can be understood, therefore, how favorable must have been the impression created in official Russian circles by the attitude of the conservative and official press of Berlin."

Returning, now, to a first-hand analysis of the opinion of the German press, we find it in a state of agitation as to the right tone to be adopted in commenting upon what has occurred across the eastern frontier. The *Berliner Tageblatt* fairly well reflected the tone of liberal newspaper opinion when it denounced the Russian authorities in unsparing terms. "A cry of horror," it thinks, "goes up throughout the civilized world." But the militarist *Hamburger Nachrichten* professes amazement at "this fanatical incitement of the masses in a neighboring and friendly State," and it further declares that if this sort of liberal press comment be not ended the effect upon the masses in Germany may be "dangerous" to say the least.

The melancholy feature of the situation to the *Hamburger Nachrichten* continues to be, however, that "German dailies, ostensibly advocating middle-class interests, let themselves be led into blind partizanship on behalf of the St. Petersburg workmen," altho these very German dailies must be aware, it thinks, that the Russian masses are "senseless tools in the hands of revolutionaries inspired by Nihilists, Socialists, Poles, Japanese, and others." Nor should the world be influenced by Socialist exaggeration of comment upon the international effects of the Russian internal crisis, says the organ of the German Imperial Chancellor, the *Süddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz:*

"Russia, so a liberal sheet declares, has few friends abroad and the number of them must now be still further reduced. Both of these views must be received with a grain of salt. In all democratic circles the recent events may intensify dislike of the official system of the Czar. But this dislike will not prevent the alliance of France with Russia from enduring still. It will not prevent the unshaken continuance of Russia's understanding with Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. It will not impede the efforts made in influential London and Paris circles to bring about an Anglo-Russian understanding under the auspices of France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTH AMERICAN VINDICATIONS OF CASTRO.

SOUTH AMERICA, through her newspapers, is beginning to assure both Europe and the United States that President Castro, of Venezuela, is the champion of a far more righteous cause than repudiation and revolution. There has, in fact, been a growing tendency in the press of the republics to the south of us to make something like a hero out of Cipriano Castro. "There seems to be a conspiracy to make an international farce out of the cause for which the Venezuelan President enters the lists with such intrepidity," avers the *Tarde* (Asuncion). "President Castro may be right in matters of detail or he may be wrong, but the tone which Europe is pleased to take respecting him is insulting to South America as a whole." The *Dia* (Montevideo), representing official opinion, is peculiarly offended at the notion that "Europe is indicting South America as a region of lawlessness and violence." It states its opinion that the United States is "to be cajoled" into acting as Europe's agent for the preservation of order in the southern continent. "The United States might say to Europe," it contends, "that in many parts of great European countries violence, rapine, murder, and arson run their course unchecked. Has there been a Kishineff in South America, a Gomel? Is there a parallel in South America for the brigandage in Macedonia?" It advises President Roosevelt to remind Europe of these things. The *Razon* (Montevideo) and the *Chileno* (Santiago) fear that if Europe is to be permitted to make naval demonstrations because "Venezuelan court decisions displease the great Powers," there will be similar action in case law-suits in neighboring republics are decided unsatisfactorily to Berlin, Paris, or London. The *Comercio* (Lima) thinks that President Castro has "outwitted" Europe thus far. The *Journal do Brasil* (Rio de Janeiro)

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fears that the more powerful republics of South America will, in view of the Castro incidents, proceed to build up their navies. "There has been a tendency to keep down South American navies," it says. "Chile sold two of her powerful battle-ships to England, and the Argentine Republic has been disposing of her war-ships. These measures of disarmament were inspired by a serious sense of the obligations of maintaining peace."

But President Castro's warmest supporters are the newspapers of his own country, with an occasional exception. The President is said, however, to suppress forthwith newspapers which do not accord with his views. At any rate, the *Constitucional* (Caracas) declares that President Castro has all along been upholding the integrity of the Venezuelan courts. "All patriotic Venezuelans," it says, "will uphold the arm of President Castro in his effort to sustain the law as interpreted by our courts. Europe would reduce the judicial tribunals of the land to impotence, because she approves of neither our laws nor our institutions." The *Eco Restaurador* (Caracas) asserts that the foreign companies which appeared as litigants in Venezuelan courts acted, in some cases, "in flagrant bad faith," and the *Combate* (Caracas) wonders if the United States would submit the decisions of the Supreme Court at Washington to Europe "for revision."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S STRUGGLE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN dealings with Newfoundland in fishery questions comprise the policy "simply to take everything from us and give nothing in return," writes the noted Newfoundland jurist, Hon. D. W. Prowse, in the London *Standard*, while that English organ editorially declares that the very length of the struggle between Newfoundland and the United States shows "what a strenuous fight England's oldest colony is making for her rights against the world's most powerful republic." As Judge Prowse himself states the matter in the columns of *The Standard*, "Newfoundland, as a self-governing colony, claims the right to control her own people, to regulate her own fisheries, including the export and sale of bait fishes." Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland political leader, is asserted by this authority to have "warned" the United States that, "if no fair arrangements were made," Newfoundland would retaliate by putting an end to the supply of bait absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the bank codfishery. Sir Robert, it now appears, is keeping his word. "It is a self-denying ordinance," admits Judge Prowse, "because our fishermen earn a good deal of money selling them (the Americans) bait." He feels confident that Newfoundland will win the "fight" between "little David and Goliath of Gath." To quote:

"The Americans, like the French, calculate that the people will rebel against the law and that the Canadian masters will smuggle some supplies for them—also that they can get along with salted and frozen bait. Our rivals, the French, were possessed of the same ideas. Now that their fishery is virtually destroyed, they recognize their error. The Newfoundland Premier is a man of remarkable energy; his big majority in the House of Assembly and the country are all with him, and I feel absolutely confident that Newfoundland will beat the Americans as she has already beaten her French rivals.

"The Canadians contend that as British subjects they have an absolute right to fish in British waters. Against this position stands the Newfoundland Bait Act, with its imperial ratification. No Canadian can obtain bait without a license. Stringent measures will be taken to prevent them smuggling bait to our rivals."

The whole difficulty between Newfoundland and the United States has long seemed to *The Saturday Review* (London) "a mere incident" in a policy hostile to British interests on the North American continent. The London *Times* has likewise printed various articles by a Newfoundland authority tending to show that the American position is "untenable" and "unreasonable." The London *Standard* deems the dispute a striking illustration of the force of Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff arguments:

"Now, if Newfoundland regarded these matters from the same angle as we in England have done during the past two generations, there would have been nothing to follow but submission to the high duties which hamper Newfoundland produce in the United States markets, while American fishermen would have obtained from the Newfoundland coasts the materials for their competitive fishing trade. Happily, Newfoundlanders take a different view, and they are putting in force against Americans the Newfoundland Bait Act of 1887, the effects of which will be to destroy the American fishing trade on the Banks. This, perhaps, is real retaliation—something more drastic than the retortion of tariffs for tariffs, which is all the English Retaliationists propose. But it is certain that if Newfoundland—small, poor, with few industries, and overshadowed by her great neighbor, with whom she is at variance—can successfully carry out her retaliatory policy, England could adopt a similar (and milder) policy without any serious danger of failure. It is alleged against the policy, that its adoption would expose us to severe reprisals and perilous hostility from foreign nations. But if there were any real substance in such apprehensions, is it likely that the little colony would dare to prosecute such a policy against a great neighboring Power?"

WHY THE CZAR HAS NOT BEEN ASSASSINATED.

QUITE recently, according to a story for which the Paris *Action* finds space, Nicholas II. learned that the floor under his desk in the study at Tsarskoe Selo contained a trap-door. His Majesty is represented as "in consternation" at the discovery, and as being unable to obtain from any source a satisfactory explanation of the trap-door's existence. The Geneva *Iskra*, organ of the labor element in Russia, supplies a clue to the mystery. That trap-door, the world is assured, is simply evidence of the activity of the terrorists, who, according to a writer in the Geneva organ, could easily make away with the Czar by "throwing a bomb." But such an act, it is added, would serve no purpose at present. The Paris *Temps* has recently stated that the hurlers of bombs doubt the expediency of assassinating Nicholas, and now the Paris *Figaro* is given to understand by one in touch with the terrorists that the assassination of the Czar would even interfere with the plans of the revolutionary organizations. "The weakness and irresoluteness of the reigning sovereign," we read, "at present promote the aims of conspiracy. A strong man at the head of affairs in Russia would become a far more formidable foe to the forces that disposed of Von Plehve and Sergius than the present occupant of the throne would ever be." That view is supported by a writer in the Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts*, which notes a tendency to doubt the numerous reports of "detected conspiracies" in the Czar's palace. Those conspiracies exist, it says, and they are allowed to be "detected" as a means of influencing "the nerve-sick Nicholas." Thus, recently, a man disguised as a Cossack officer was arrested while about to be presented to the Czar. On another occasion a man disguised as a gardener boldly handed Nicholas a "terrorist manifesto," while his Majesty was walking through the palace grounds. "Nothing would be easier than the assassination of the Czar," thinks the Paris *Lanterne*. "But he is not worth so much trouble." "His turn will come," predicts the *Gil Blas* (Paris). The London *Standard* asserts, regarding the rumors of the Czar's liability to assassination, that the German police have been expecting "something of the kind" for weeks. Such rumors are pronounced "nonsensical," however, by the Paris *Humanité*, socialist, and opposed to propaganda "by deed." This paper has a story to the effect that the Czar was promised immunity from bomb-throwing if he would abandon the reactionaries. The Paris daily assures him that he would be well advised to accept "so advantageous a proposition." The socialist *Avanti* (Rome) professes intense amusement at the *Tribuda's* (Rome) conjecture that Nicholas may be too carefully guarded for the bomb-throwers to get at him.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE ONLY REAL UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Edited by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D. Twenty-five volumes, three-quarter morocco, each volume 10½ x 2½ x 7⅜ inches, 660 pp., $4.37. The Outlook Company.

Finis coronat opus. It is often by a flash of genius that great works of art or literature are conceived; but the idea needs sagacious intellect to be elaborated into a plan; while the accomplishment of that plan can only be likened to the Twelve Labors of Hercules, and when the work is brought to completion, there is something of triumph in the splendor of its achievement. These thoughts arise as we turn over the twenty-five volumes of the Historians' History just issued by the Outlook Company. On the publication of the first twelve volumes we hastened to point out the salient features of the work so far advanced (LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. XXIX, p. 396). Since then the series has been brought down to the present time, by the addition of chapters on the Netherlands, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Russia, British Isles, United States, Spanish America, Turkey and the East, China and Japan. In the case of the last country history ends with the capture of Port Arthur, and the battle of Liao-Yang. Thus the period covered by the work extends from 7000 B.C. to the present time, a space of nearly ninety centuries. In using the word triumph in connection with such a task so thoroughly accomplished as this has been, we speak advisedly. Dr. Williams and his staff have in these volumes now produced for the English-speaking peoples the first and only universal history worthy of the name. We are quite aware of the fact that the earliest histories were all universal histories. The Bible is the universal history of the lands and nations known to the Jews. The nine books of Herodotus contain a universal history of the world as the Greeks knew it. In a certain sense Charles Rollins wrote a universal history of ancient nations, just as Gibbon in his "Decline and Fall" compiled all that was at his time to be learnt of the civilized world as it existed before the Renaissance. But it was quite impossible for any author of the eighteenth century to compose a universal history, even of the countries he knew and of which he could handle all attainable records. As a matter of fact the materials for such a history did not exist, or were quite inaccessible. They were buried under the sands of Babylonia, in the tomb-cells of Egypt, under the lava and ashes of Parthenope, or the ruin-mounds of Greece, and of the Troad. Some of them were just as completely hidden in undecipherable inscriptions, or unexplored archives of modern European governments. Within the last hundred years the science of history has entered upon a new development. The excavator's spade, and the philologist's microscope have opened up the ruin and read the insoluble scroll. Thousands of scholars of every land have discovered, epitomized, and published historic documents, of antique papyrus or medieval vellum, concealed for centuries in tombs, sand-buried libraries, or dusty record chambers, and have thus contributed to the mass of new material which has been accumulating, until it has become enormous in size and complexity, quite as bewildering and of quite as little practical use, as a tangled knot of many-colored silks, which defies the fingers of one who would draw out one single thread of a desired dye.

HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS.

An American scholar has been the first to conceive the idea of attacking this mountainous tangle of rich material; of separating its threads; coordinating its parts; harmonizing its colors and weaving it as a symmetrical whole until it becomes a web of clear and uniform design, not only interesting to the scholar and the savant, but to the ordinary reader of intelligence. We look upon the completed work of Dr. Williams and his collaborators, aided as they were by the concurrence of a unique opportunity, as an editorial achievement in the field of historic literature, so far unparalleled in intellectual annals, ancient or modern. This is a cosmopolitan book, suited for a cosmopolitan age and a cosmopolitan people. And with regard to its execution it has grown stronger and brighter as every volume dropped from the press. Witness the luminous treatment of Scandinavia, Russia, and Japan.

The index of 500 pages almost doubles the value of the text, and gives access to every topic as to an encyclopedia. The work should be in every American Library. Wherever possible, it should be adopted in every home, and opened to the examination even of children, so soon as these are old enough and curious enough to enjoy the explanation of its pictures.

A GREAT PORTRAIT-PAINTER.

FRANS HALS. By Gerald S. Davies, M.A., of Charterhouse. Cloth, pp. xix, 144. Price, $1.75. George Bell & Sons, London.

AT one time in his life Hals was fashionable; he never became popular, and in old age he sank into want. For a hundred years after his death in 1666 little value was placed on his work. In the last century, chiefly after 1850, he took rank among the Masters, and his paintings still grow in esteem. Our American commercial sense may form some idea of the appeal they make to *connoisseurs* from the fact that a "Portrait of a Lady" by him—a canvas slightly over four feet by three, now in the Boston Art Museum—was bought by that institution in 1899 for $10,500. Mr. Davies's book—with its chronological list of Hals's pictures, its chronology of events in his little-known life, bibliography, and descriptive and historical catalogue of works arranged by countries, cities, and the galleries in which the pictures are hung—gives about all the desirable information (not at first hand) on this great painter and his works, and contains a very rational, convincing, and shrewd yet sympathetic estimate of the latter. The volume has thirty-six full-page or double-page reproductions of Hals's paintings and an index.

Here is Mr. Davies's estimate of Hals:

"Truth, absolute truth, to what he sees so far as he can get it, nothing imagined and nothing added or read into it . . . one of the greatest portrait-painters who ever lived. . . . His deliberately chosen aim in art is to represent the external play of features as they express the varying emotions, but mainly the more ordinary ones of laughter, amusement, surprise, conceit, swagger. . . . And it was an empty field . . . till Frans Hals filled it—empty still to this day, moreover, so far as any rivalry to Frans Hals is concerned."

The great Dutchman's large merits, his limitations, and his defects are discriminatingly pointed out: his mastery of accessories (so that, if he had not chosen to paint portraits, he might have been well-nigh unrivaled as a still-life painter); his wonderful manual dexterity and speed, at their best during the last twenty-five years of his life ("There is no man who ever handled a brush," says Mr. Davies, "that can be set before him"); the exceptional way in which his canvases grow on us with acquaintance. In his painting of women he used a certain "restrained, precise, and less summarized" technique; this being, in Mr. Davies's view, a clever device for imparting to the portrait the quietness and simplicity of demeanor of the North Holland women who furnished nearly all the painter's women sitters, instead of employing the slashing, almost fierce style in which he did his men. In Hals a full sense of atmosphere and harmony, and of the play of light on color, came only comparatively late in life—as usually happens, even with the great ones.

No student or lover of Dutch art will wish to be without this book.

A CHAMPION OF THE ICONOCLASTIC DRAMATISTS.

ICONOCLASTS. A Book of Dramatists. By James Huneker. Cloth, 430 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WOMAN-HATERS and problem-lovers will find entertainment in this the latest book by James Huneker. The elegant mind will receive plenty of shocks. These essays have been published before in apparently spontaneous journalistic form. The author is wont to make merry in print, and whether his maddest humors are fit for crystallization is a matter of taste. If the reader enjoy the work of the dramatists included, he will like the interspersed roulades, trills, and general din of a very sprightly style. While Ibsen disports himself dangerously over chasms and Shaw plays like a clown among sermons, we thankfully possess Huneker, who tosses these and others up like motley balls in his own bewildering sleight of hand. Each to his taste, but let us be amused.

JAMES HUNEKER.

It is pleasant too, for once, that Ibsen and Hauptmann, Gorky and the terrible mad Strindberg are not taken with utter solemnity by an English-speaking person. All the more illuminating is the criticism for this infallible playfulness which neither mutilates the surface nor doubts the depths of these great authors, ultra-moderns, who make up the ten. This is constructive criticism. The pity is that minds of academic tradition which might profit most by the tolerance, the many-sided view of the work of Hervieu, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Gorky, Becque, will probably not read it with that cheerful smile which we fancy upon the icono-

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clastic face of the author. The wrinkles of an erratic spirit of irony and kindliness seem to have deepened in this critique since the earlier writing.

"Ibsen confessed," epitomizes the critic, "that the *becoming* was better than the *being*." Emerson is quoted: "Is it not the chief disgrace of the world . . . not to yield that peculiar fruit which each man was created to bear, but to be reckoned in the gross, in the hundred of thousand in the party, the section to which we belong, and our opinion predicted geographically as the North or the South?" Huneker calls Ibsen the anarchic preacher—"Life is no longer an affair of the tent and tribe." He dips into the metaphysical from time to time, quoting Nietsche, Schopenhauer, Comte. "Submission is the base of perfection"; but "this submission must be voluntary." He maintains that every piece of Ibsen can be played, even "Peer Gynt" and its forty scenic changes. Ibsen "has, like Maeterlinck, abjured the drama of poison, violence. . . . Does the soul flower only on nights of storm?" asks the author, turned serious for a moment.

"To search for God and find the Devil!" August Strindberg explains in his Inferno—that is what happened to me." And Huneker spares the reader's mind only a little in this account. Strindberg is to the Ibsenite of Boston as Ibsen is to Broadway. Even the critic does not dare to draw the curtain too far in displaying Strindberg's idiosyncrasy of tortured soul. Of the cynical, clear-cut Becque; the sympathetic and subjective Hauptmann; of Hervieu, the delicate and sensitive, "significant of the new century"; of Sudermann, "more cerebral than emotional"; and D'Annunzio, of whom it is put: "Often we cannot hear the play because of the words";—of all these one epigrammatic phrase follows another. The temptation is to quote too much.

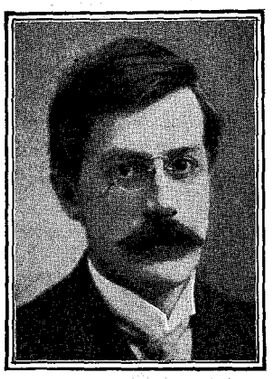
This is a valuable book. Its brilliancy as well as its depth of analysis, besides the mere bulk of information it contains, makes it so. Every actor who is a student of the stage, and every similar playgoer will be forced to delight in it before the end, even if he is a doubter at the beginning.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

MASS AND CLASS. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. Cloth, 260 pp. Price, $1.25. The Macmillan Company.

MUCH has been written to prove that classes do not exist in "free America"; much has been written in the attempt to analyze the classes that the clear-sighted know do exist. All analyses, except those of the Socialists, have divided society into classes on the basis of relative incomes. Such classifications are inadequate because there are no characteristics held in common by all the members of a society that enjoy approximately the same income. The socialist analyses are based on the methods of obtaining the income, but none have been complete enough.

The author of the present work seeks to describe fully the classes as they exist in America to-day and to indicate the progress toward social justice that is being made in spite of the obstacles presented by "the blindness of the workers, the rapacity of the masters, and the subservience of the retainers." According to the economic interpretation of history, the method of obtaining the income, or the social function of individuals and classes, determines the economic interests, and with these the mental and moral bias and ideals of conduct.



W. J. GHENT.

Viewed according to its social and economic functions the industrial population of our society divides itself into six classes that remain more or less distinct, altho the lines of separation cannot be sharply drawn, since many individuals have diverging interests and functions. The six classes are the Wage-earning Producers, the Self-employing Producers, the Social Servants, the Traders (subdivided into the manufacturing and commercial, and the financiers), the Idle Capitalists, and the Retainers. The functions of these classes are described, and the relations of their respective interests to their moral ideals are made clear. Notwithstanding the efforts of preachers and teachers, the classes continue to be guided, tho it may be unconsciously, by their economic interests, largely influenced by the ethic of the traders, who are for the time dominant. The ethic of this class is the contract ethic, the apotheosis of the bargain. The ethic of cheap buying and dear selling sanctifies all possible corruption and rottenness in the holy name of the Bond. It says you have a right to sell whatever you can manage to palm off on another, and to buy as cheaply as you can induce the other to part with what he has, whether it be goods, or honor, or labor, or capital. That is business, and as every one knows, business is business. The chapters on the "reign of graft" are not only a forcible indictment of prevailing business morals, but also explain what so many of us have often wondered at, namely, how it is that men apparently as honest and sincere and kindly as the best of us will permit themselves to do in the name of business what none but moral perverts would hesitate to denounce as iniquitous if done in the name of justice, or science, or say charity even. Recent "revelations" in the world of commercial and political corruption have at last forced a glimmer of light to penetrate the heads of "reformers" and they learned with much raising of hands in horror and rubbing of eyes in wonder that there is a very intimate and perhaps necessary connection between normal business methods and the prostitution of public officials and the professions. Well, says Mr. Ghent, if you had listened to the Socialists' economic interpretation of history instead of scoffing at it, you would have known all this long ago.

The dominant class has given society fraud and inefficiency; we shall have nothing better until a new ethic takes hold upon us. This new ethic is developing among the wage-earning producers, and its ideals are social service and fellowship. The ascendency of this class will mean not the placing of another class in power, but the final abolition of all class differences, functionally as well as structurally.

THE RESURRECTION AND THE PASSING OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. By A. Conan Doyle. Cloth, 381 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

DR. DOYLE is to be congratulated on his successful revival of Sherlock Holmes in the "Return" of that famous character. It was very desirable that the exploits of Holmes in this book should be up to his usual standard, since the author had announced that this was to be positively the last appearance of the great detective—not a passing of the Patti variety. It was, furthermore, a somewhat hazardous undertaking to reopen the Holmes series, for the reason that the same public that so enthusiastically demands that an author shall write along a single line, until he has lost his freshness, is perfectly capable of turning about and charging him with being a writer of one idea.

There are few authors who can disobey with impunity when the public begins to dictate what they shall write. It was in obedience to this law of literary production, for example, that Anthony Hope abandoned dialogue, which he wrote well, and returned to his specialty in romance.

In the case of Conan Doyle the demands of the reading public have been even more insistent that he should produce a certain kind of literature, altho he has been much more independent in this respect than many other writers. Poetry, history, drama, stories of the sea and of war, and novels of various periods and climes, have all come successfully from his pen. He created Sherlock Holmes in 1887, when the detective ran Jefferson Hope to earth in "A Study in Scarlet." This passed comparatively unnoticed, but "The Sign of the Four," which soon followed, attracted more attention. The stories that made up "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" were next published, and the name of the famous detective not only became known "wherever the English language was spoken" but it came to be a name for a new thing—an actual addition to the language. For Holmes was more than a detective, he was a "Sherlock." After the "Adventures," came the "Memoirs." "By the time I had finished those," Dr. Doyle once remarked, "I was absolutely determined it would be bad policy to do any more Holmes stories." He must have been partially confirmed in this opinion when he read the criticisms of "The Hound of the Baskervilles," for altho the artistic requirements of the book and of the character of Holmes demanded that the detective should allow himself to be baffled again and again by the black-bearded man, the ever-hounding critics promptly pounced upon the apparent inefficiency of the detective and gravely noted what they supposed to be the approaching decadence of his powers.

But, luckily, the public was not disappointed in that story of mystery and horror, even if the critics were, and sufficient pressure was brought to bear upon Sir Arthur to induce him to give us the stories of the "Return." Indeed, it might be said that he owed the public another book of Holmes tales, inasmuch as he had left, scattered through the previous stories, a score or more of unsolved problems that he had half promised to clear up some time. Only one of these, however, appears in the present book, and that is "The Adventure of the Second Stain." This is the best story in the collection, as it ought to be. Could any title be more finely suggestive? Other alluring captions are "The Adventure of the Empty House," "The Adventure of the Norwood Builder." "The Adventure of the Dancing Men," "The Adventure of the Solitary Cyclist," "The Adventure of the Golden Pince-Nez"—and all of these stories are as good as their names are suggestive. "The Adventure of the Dancing Men" depends for its interest upon the reading of an ingenious cipher, and those critics who see nothing in Sherlock Holmes except an imitation of the Dupin of Poe will doubtless regard this story as a copy of that author's "The Gold Bug." There is, however, no more similarity between the stories of Poe and Doyle than is made necessary by the narrow limits of the type in which both worked.

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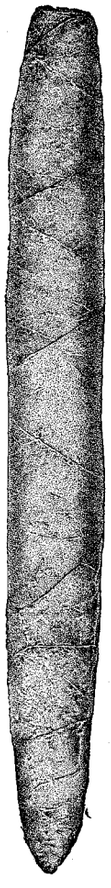
My Dear Sir:

(And this is addressed to the gentleman who is now reading it.)

A man who is an acknowledged authority in the cigar business recently said to a friend of mine: "*Shivers' Panatela Cigar is a good cigar—better than I expected, and for the life of me I don't see how it can be sold for the money.*"

I will tell him, as there are no secrets in my business.

Re-orders—My cigars have to sell themselves. They are good enough to cause men, in constantly increasing numbers, to re-order them of their own volition, and they do.



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EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

As an instance: One firm in New York has bought from me during the past two years an average of over *one thousand cigars per month* for their own and their employees' smoking. The office of this firm, by the way, is within three minutes' walk of three of the best retail cigar stores in the world.

If I had to hunt up a new customer every time I make a sale it would put me out of business in a month, but re-orders, not once, but repeatedly, I must have and do receive in continually growing volume.

The result is I have built up a constantly increasing patronage. Incidentally I have sufficient standing orders for cigars, to be shipped on stated days of the month as they come around, to keep a small factory busy.

Every cigar that I make is sold direct to the consumer in lots of a hundred or more at wholesale prices (there are no discounts to dealers or clubs, nor for any quantity), and is shipped from the factory in the best of condition without any rehandling.

I manufacture every cigar that I sell, consequently *know* exactly what is in them.

I do not retail cigars nor sell sample lots. It costs more to do so than to ship the original package, and, in addition, one or two cigars is not a real test. Moreover, I might be charged with sending samples better than the goods prove to be. I ask smokers to give the actual cigars a fair trial, and if they are not pleased, to return the remainder. I can afford to take back a few cigars. I cannot afford to have any one displeased.

My theory at the start was that most men know and appreciate cigar values, and that they would sufficiently appreciate the difference between retail and wholesale cigar prices to go to the trouble of ordering cigars from me could I once induce them to give the cigars a fair trial. To get them tried—to get *you* to try them—is why I make my offer so broad and so liberal. What risk can *you* assume, provided, of course, that $5.00 per hundred is not more than you care to pay?

My factory is close to the business center of the third largest city in the United States. It is open to my customers and friends.

My Offer is: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

In ordering, please use business letterhead, or enclose business card, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

OTHER CIGARS

I manufacture a line of Clear Havanas, ranging in price from $6.50 to $15.00 per hundred, and when I say "Clear Havana," I mean every particle of the cigar is Clear Havana and of fine quality. They are strictly Cuban hand-made.

Also, a line of my Havana filled and Sumatra wrapped cigars, ranging in price from $5.00 per hundred for my famous Panatela to $8.00 per hundred for my Perfecto. In the opinion of many expert smokers, a cigar with a clear, clean Havana filler and a genuine Sumatra wrapper is the best smoke in the world. They are not quite so rich and full flavored as an all Havana cigar, but are not to be confused with some that are sold, represented as being Havana filled.

To many discriminating smokers a Clear Havana filler is too rich, and for these we make a cigar, for which we have an enormous sale—the Yellow Rose, Concha Regalia size, at $4.00 per hundred. This cigar I sell under the same terms as my Panatela. My offer is—smoke ten and return the remaining ninety if you are not in every way pleased with them.

Shivers' Yellow Rose
Concha De Regalia Size
$4 per 100

This cigar has not a Clear Havana filler; the filler is of Havana mixed with Zimmer tobacco. You never heard of Zimmer tobacco before? It is a tobacco that looks and works very much like Havana, but it is grown in the United States, and is put in cigars by the million and nothing said about it. This cigar at $4.00 per hundred is larger, fuller, richer than any cigar that I have ever yet seen sold at this price.

Did you ever smoke two cigars at the same time? Experts test tobacco by taking a cigar they know and one made from the tobacco they wish to test, lighting the two and smoking a little from each alternately. By this means almost any smoker can tell very readily which is the better cigar, and I invite close comparison between mine and any other cigar.

CONCERNING CIGARS

is the title of a little booklet that I publish about cigars, which I wish every smoker, no matter whether he thinks he can trust me or not, would permit me to mail him. Whether you think you will ever buy cigars from me or not, the reading of the book can do no harm if you are a smoker, and I can assure you it places you under no obligations whatever to buy cigars from me.

A business to permanently prosper must be of as much benefit to its patrons as it is to its proprietors, and I have to furnish cigars of better value than can be bought in any other way to make and hold my trade.

As an indication as to whether I am of benefit to my patrons, it may not be amiss to add, that in three years I have moved four times into constantly increasing quarters and now have the entire five-story building at 913 Filbert St., every particle of which is devoted to my cigar business. This factory, by the way, is located in the very heart of the business centre of the third largest city in the United States, and I wish that all my customers could pay it a visit. It is open from sub-cellar to roof to my friends, and I am only too glad to show my cigars in process of manufacture from the opening of the bales of tobacco to the packing and shipping of the cigars.

The growth of my business has not been from the securing of new customers, but by holding them when I once get their patronage.

Let me at least send you my book.

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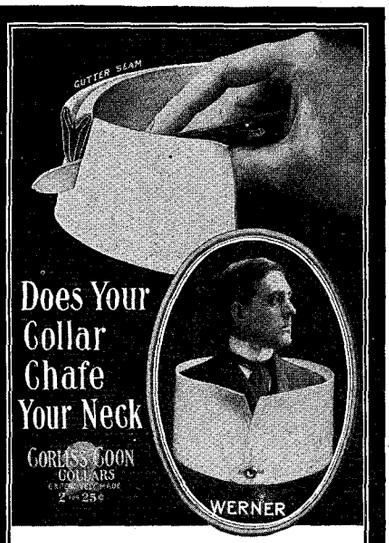

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Four Feathers."—A. E. W. Mason. (Macmillan Company, paper, $0.25.)

"Marriage and Divorce."—Felix Adler. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Wing of Love."—Katharine M. C. Meredith (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Golden Flood."—Edwin Lefèvre. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Juggernaut: Christian Science Exposed."—W. H. Watson. (Investigation Committee, Iowa.)

"Russian Literature."—Prince Kropotkin. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $2 net.)

"Charles the Chauffeur."—S. E. Kiser. (F. A. Stokes, $1.)

"An Observer in the Philippines."—John Bancroft Devins. (American Tract Society, $2.)

"Lady Noggs, Peeress."—Edgar Jepson. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Girl from Home."—Isobel Strong. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Cambridge Sketches."—Frank P. Stearns. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50 net.)

"A History of Modern England."—Herbert Paul. (Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"The History of David Grieve."—Mrs. Humphry Ward. (Macmillan Company, paper, $0.25.)

"House in the Mist."—Anna Katharine Green. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"A Short History of Venice."—W. R. Thayer. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Études de Contemporaines."—Georges Pellissier. and Edouard Cornely Cie., Paris.)

"The Shoes that Danced."—Anna H. Branch. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Isidro."—Mary Austin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Children of Good Fortune."—C. Hanford Henderson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 50.)

"The Recording Angel."—Edwin Arnold Brenholtz. (Charles H. Kerr & Co.)

"Elementary Algebra."—Arthur Schultze. (Macmillan Company, $1.10 net.)

"Riding and Driving."—E. L. Anderson and Price Collier. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Memorial Day.

BY MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

From out our crowded calendar
One day we pluck to give;
It is the day the Dying pause
To honor those who live.

—From The Atlantic Monthly.

Immortality.

BY JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Two caterpillars crawling on a leaf,
By some strange accident in contact came;
Their conversation, passing all belief,
Was that same argument, the very same,
That has been "proed and conned" from man to man.
Yea, ever since this wondrous world began
The ugly creatures,
Deaf and dumb and blind,
Devoid of features
That adorn mankind,
Were vain enough, in dull and wordy strife,
To speculate upon a future life.
The first was optimistic, full of hope;
The second, quite dyspeptic, seemed to mope.
Said number one, "I'm sure of our salvation."
Said number two, "I'm sure of our damnation;
Our ugly forms alone would seal our fates
And bar our entrance through the golden gates.
Suppose that death should take us unawares,
How could we climb the golden stairs?

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All shapes, used with any nose-guard. Fully guaranteed. At all opticians'. "*Shur-On*" on every pair.

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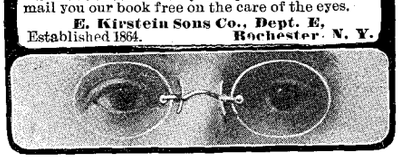
Send us the name of your optician and we will mail you our book free on the care of the eyes.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E,
Established 1864. **Rochester, N. Y.**



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Hearn & Hyman

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Elegance and Distinction in Women's Apparel

Every woman appreciates the fact that to be really well dressed means to be original and to preserve a note of distinct individuality. How to compass this at moderate expense—at a cost within the bounds of reason—is the problem that we are helping thousands of women to solve. Originality is the keynote; commonplace things are excluded. By unremitting effort we are maintaining in each season's productions an unrivalled variety of tasteful fabrics and correct styles at the lowest prices consistent with honest merchandise

Suits, Gowns, Waists, Coats and Skirts

MODEL 9285

Persian Lawn Tailored Waist made with deep hemstitched tucks, extending to waist line, new sleeve with hemstitched cuffs to correspond, open front, $1.50

Some fine interior views of this interesting store and many of its latest characteristic productions in "Women's Apparel," the new Spring Suits, Coats, Gowns, Skirts, Waists and Costumes, are strikingly pictured in a dainty "Fashion Booklet" just published. Mailed on request and well worth sending for

Our Summer Booklet, just completed and which contains twenty-four pages of illustrations, showing Dainty Creations in **Waists** made in Lawns, Batistes, Mulls and Linens; **Tub Frocks** in Batistes, Linen Mulls and Silk Japs; **Trotting Skirts** in Linens, Piques and Hollands. This Booklet will be mailed upon request, and you are assured of prompt attention to all Mail Orders.

MODEL 8008

Jap Silk Dress, Waist with yoke of Val Insertion and Vandykes of the silk, lower part of waist with medium tucks, collar and sleeves trimmed with lace. Skirt, yoke of tucks, Spanish flounce effect trimmed with medium and large tucks, ... $25.00

20 West Twenty-third Street, Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City

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If maidens shun us as they pass us by,
Would angels bid us welcome in the sky?
I wonder what great crimes we have committed,
That leave us so forlorn and so unpitied.
Perhaps we've been ungrateful, unforgiving;
'Tis plain to me that life's not worth the living."
" Come, come, cheer up," the jovial worm replied,
" Let's take a look upon the other side;
Suppose we can not fly like moths or millers,
Are we to blame for being caterpillars?
Will that same God that doomed us crawl the earth,
A prey to every bird that's given birth,
Forgive our captor as he eats and sings,
And damn poor us because we have not wings?
If we can't skim the air like owl or bat,
A worm will turn 'for a' that.'"
They argued through the summer; autumn nigh,
The ugly things composed themselves to die.
And so to make their funeral quite complete,
Each wrapped him in his little winding-sheet.
The tangled web encompassed them full soon,
Each for his coffin made him a cocoon,
All through the winter's chilling blast they lay
Dead to the world, aye, dead as human clay.
Lo, spring comes forth with all her warmth and love;
She brings sweet justice from the realms above;
She breaks the chrysalis, she resurrects the dead;
Two butterflies ascend encircling her head.
And so this emblem shall forever be
A sign of immortality.

—*From The New York Tribune.*

Before Mary of Magdala Came.

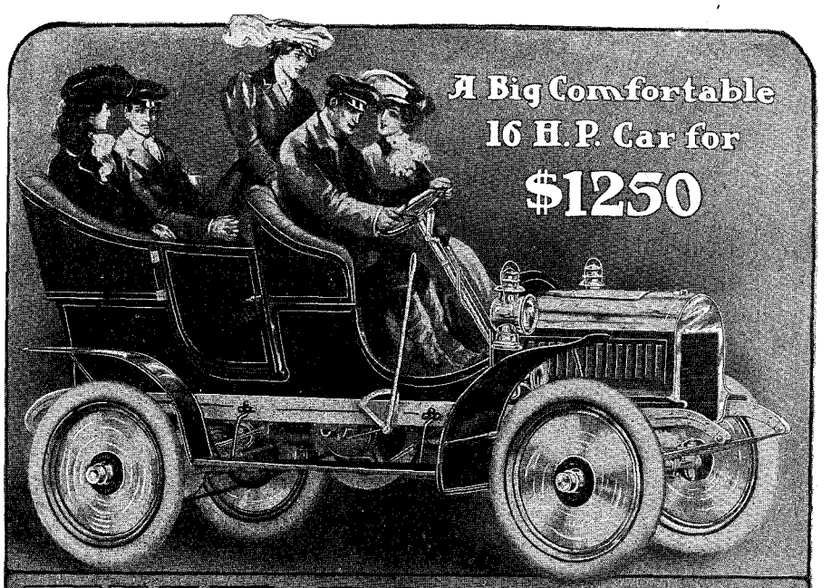
BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new sepulcher. . . . The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early . . . . unto the sepulcher . . . . And . . . . she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing . . . . Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto him . . . . Master.—*St. John* xix., xx.

From silvering mid-sea to the Syrian sand,
It was the time of blossom in the land.
On field and hill and down the steep ravine,
Ran foam and fire of bloom and ripple of green.
The Sepulcher was open wide, and thrown
Among the crushed, hurt lilies lay the Stone.
A light wind stirred the Garden; everywhere
The smell of myrrh was out upon the air.
For three days he had traveled with the dead,
And now has risen to go with stiller tread
The old earth ways again,
To stay the heart and build the hope of men.
He made a luster in that leafy place,
His form serene, majestical; His face
Touched with a cryptic beauty like the sea
When night begins to be.

The cold gray east was warming into rose
Beyond the steep ravine where Kedron goes.
Now suddenly on the morning faint with flame
Jerusalem with all her clamor came—
A snarl of noises from the far-off street,
Dispute and barter and clack of feet.
A moment it brawled upward and was gone—
Faded, forgotten in the deep still dawn.
He passed across the morning: felt the cool,
Keen, kindling air blown upward from the pool,
A busy wind brought little tender smells
From barley fields and weeds by April wells.
Up in the tree-tops where the breezes ran,
The old sweet noises in the nests began.
And once he paused to listen while a bird
Shouted the joy till all the Garden heard.

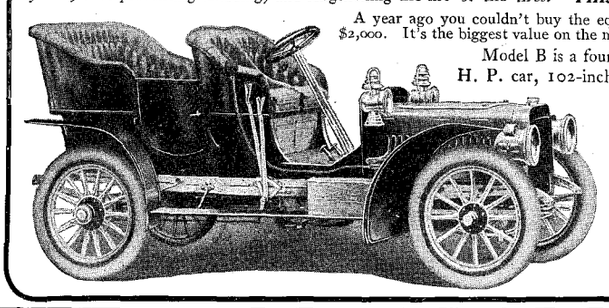
There in the morning, on the old worn ways—
New-risen from the sacrament of death—
He looked toward Olivet with tender gaze:
Old things of the heart came back from other days—



THE WAYNE

Model C (shown above) has a 90-inch wheel base, and long, easy riding, half elliptic springs. **This insures comfort.** Weight is only 1,600 lbs., and the double opposed cylinders are 5x5. **This insures power.** The motor and fly-wheel are hung *under* the chassis frame making the center of gravity low, thus preventing skidding, and lengthening the life of the tires. **This insures economy.**

A year ago you couldn't buy the equal of Model "C" under $2,000. It's the biggest value on the market to-day at $1,250.



Model B is a four-cylinder (vertical) 24-28 H. P. car, 102-inch wheel base, sliding gear transmission, double side entrance tonneau, has fewer moving parts than any 4-cylinder car made.

PRICE, $2,000

All cars have standard equipment. Write us for catalogue and records of actual performances of WAYNE Cars.

Wayne Automobile Co.,
DETROIT, MICH.

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for 10 days. We **ship on approval** to anyone *without a cent deposit.* Finest guaranteed **1905 Models** **$10 to $24**
with Coaster-Brakes & Puncture-Proof Tires.
1903 & 1904 Models of best makes..... **$7 to $12**
500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes & Models good as new **$3 to $8**
RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town at good pay. *Write at once* for **Special Offer** on sample bicycle.
TIRES, SUNDRIES, AUTOMOBILES.
MEAD CYCLE CO., G 134, CHICAGO

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The happy homely shop in Nazareth;
The noon-day shadow of a wayside tree
That had befriended Him in Galilee;
Sweet talks in Bethany by the chimney-stone,
And night-long lingering talks with John alone.
And then he thought of all the weary men
He would have gathered as a mother hen
Gathers her brood under her wings at night.
And then He saw the ages in one flight,
And heard as a great sea
All of the griefs that had been and must be . . .

As He stood looking on the endless sky,
Over the Garden went a sobbing cry.
He turned, and saw where the tall almonds are
His Mary of Magdala, wildly pale,
Fast-fleeting down the trail,
And suddenly His face was like a star!
He spoke; she knew—a blaze of happy tears;
Then "Master!" . . . and the word rings down the years!

—From The Sunday Magazine.

When We Two Walked in Arcady.

BY CAROLINE DUER.

I

When we two walked in Arcady
How sweet the summers were!
How thick the branches overhead,
How soft the grass beneath our tread,
And thickets where the sun burned red
Were full of wings astir, my dear.
When we two walked in Arcady
Through paths young hearts prefer.

II

Since we two walked in Arcady
(How long ago it seems!)
High hopes have died disconsolate;
The calm-eyed angel men call Fate
Stands with drawn sword before the gate
That shuts out all our dreams, my dear;
Since we two walked in Arcady
Beside the crystal streams.

III

Beyond the woods of Arcady
The little brooks are dry.
The brown grass rustles in the heat,
The roads are rough beneath our feet.
Above our heads no branches meet,
And yet, altho we sigh, my dear,
Beyond the woods of Arcady
We see more of the sky!

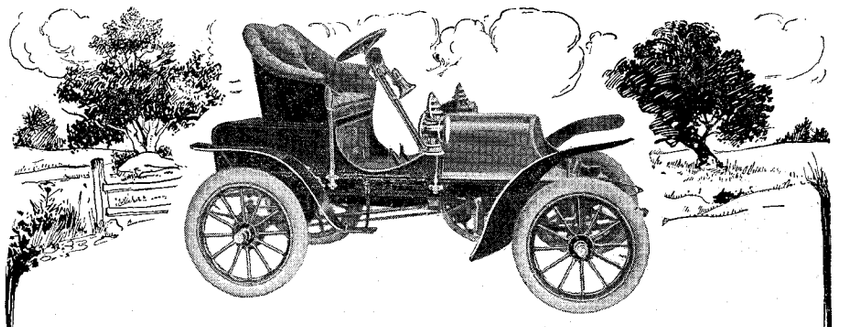
—From Scribner's Magazine.

Out of the Night.

BY MARSHALL ILSLEY.

As from a vapor silver ships emerge,
And fall to anchor in the realm of sight,
So in the languid dawn upon the verge
Of conscious morning from the far-off night,
Come drifting dreams that of a substance seem,
Although below the dream we know we dream.

Slow are the heavy limbs to feel the day,
Slow answer drowsy eyelids to the morn;
The will is child-eyed to those visions gray
Of sails long-traveled and of cordage worn:
Gazes acceptant, wondering not—and then!
Dilates with wonder at the long-dead men.



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FRANKLIN

air-cooling and four-cylinders are developed into actual daily performance by the most skilful engineering and highest refinement of detail.

The Franklin Auxiliary Exhaust is a new feature and a most important improvement, perfected only in the Franklin cars. It lets the high-pressure gases out before the main exhaust valve opens, thus reducing the back pressure and heat and maintaining the temperature in the combustion chamber at maximum efficiency.

The Franklin has polished and ground pistons and cylinders; polished combustion chambers; mechanically operated valves—which can be instantly removed; timing gears adjustable in two minutes; accurate automatic oiling system; phenomenally strong transmission—with supported drive-gears, roller bearings and great speed range on the high-speed clutch; strong and light resilient wood sills; aluminum bodies and perfect and even spring-suspension.

All these help to give *Franklin* cars the greatest actual all-around ability, comfort and safety, in proportion to cost, ever attained in a motor-car.

The *Franklin Light Touring Cars* (picture below) carry four or five passengers faster, more comfortably and for less money than heavy cars rated at 18 to 20 horse-power.

Six Models for 1905

Runabout (picture above); 3 forms of Light Touring Cars—with and without tonneau; 20 H. P. Touring Car; 30 H. P. Touring Car.

Send for catalogue and "Coast to Coast" booklet describing Whitman's trip from San Francisco to New York in less than 33 days.

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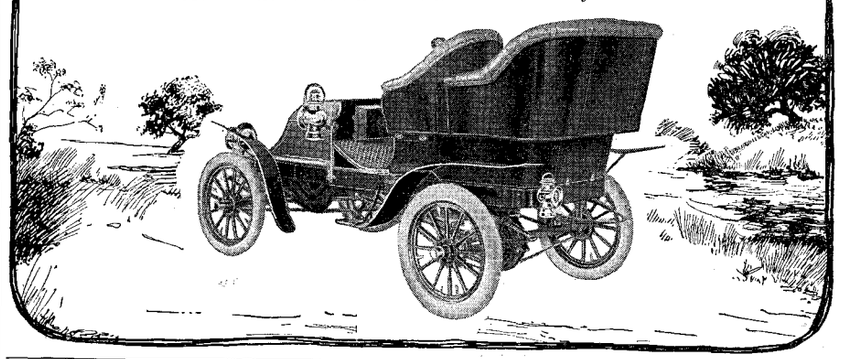
Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers



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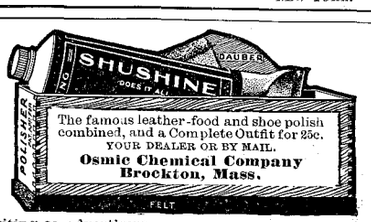

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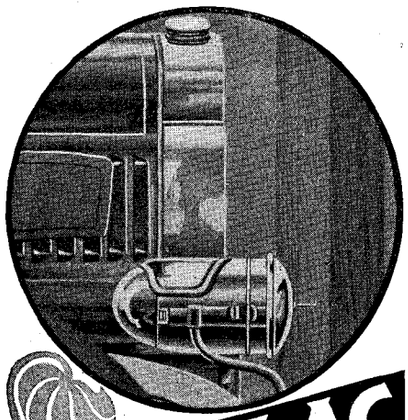

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Control

Driving an ordinary pin with a mammoth 30 horse-power automobile, by repeatedly approaching and gently touching the head, is the latest achievement illustrating the unusual sensitiveness of the motor connections and brake device of the wonderful Cadillac.

This perfect control results from mechanism so simple, so durable, so manifestly common-sense, as to make the Cadillac almost *trouble proof.* Because of this excellence of construction, a Cadillac may be maintained at but a fraction of the expense required by other cars—a feature which, combined with never-failing serviceableness, makes it the most satisfactory automobile in America.

Model D—Four-Cylinder, 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,800.
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Model B—Touring Car, detachable tonneau, $900.
Model E—Light, stylish, powerful Runabout, $750.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

Write for Catalog AB, and address of nearest dealer, where you can see and try a Cadillac.

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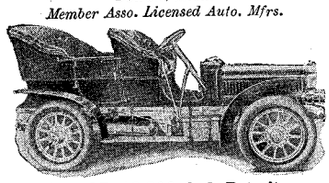

Model D, $2,800, f.o.b. Detroit.

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Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
218 (E181) State Street CHICAGO
Responsibility $250,000. Estab. 1882.

For no strange mariners from sunburned lands,
These friendly faces leaning o'er the rail;
Who smile from living eyes, wave loving hands;
With old, familiar, long-lost voices hail:
No strangers, yet from somewhere sounds the dread—
"Remember and remember, they are dead."

"Ah, no," the dreamer murmurs, "let me be,
For I would hold those happy hands again;
The voices answer, and the faces see,
And know past knowing they are living men:
Somehow, I have forgotten that they died."
"But I have not forgotten," Morning sighed.

And with the sigh there falls the cruel light;
And in the light the friendly faces fade;
For Day is still an infidel of Night,
And scorns the stuff whereof our dreams are made,—
Dear Living Forms, that may not be so far
As Day believes, who knows not where they are.

—From Harper's Monthly.

The Song of the Plains.

BY H. H. BASHFORD.

No harp have I for the singing, nor fingers fashioned for skill,
Nor ever shall words express it, the song that is in my heart,
A saga, swept from the distance, horizons beyond the hill,
Singing of life and endurance, and bidding me bear my part.

For this is Song, as I sing it, the song that I love the best,
The steady tramp in the furrow, the grind of the gleaming steel,
An anthem sung to the noonday, a chant of the open West,
Echoing deep, in my spirit, to gladden and help and heal.

And this is Life, as I read it, and Life, in its fairest form,
To breathe the wind on the ranges, the scent of the upturned sod,
To strive and strive, and be thankful, to weather the shine and storm
Penciling, over the prairies, the destiny planned by God.

And no reward do I ask for, save only to work and wait,
To praise the God of my fathers, to labor beneath his sky,
To dwell alone in his greatness, to strike and to follow straight,
Silent, and strong, and contented — the limitless plains and I.

—From The New York Evening Mail.

Hands.

BY T. STURGE MOORE.

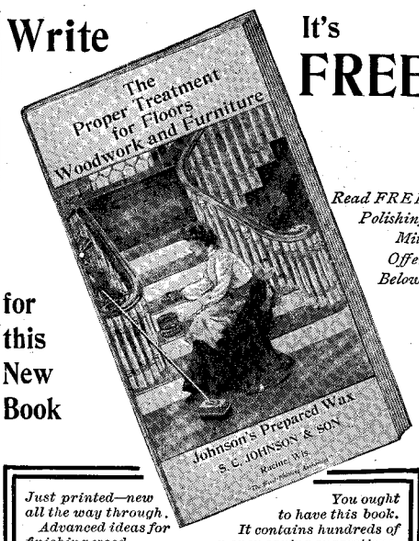
Sing, for with hands,
One thumb and four fingers a-piece,
They built the temples of Egypt and Greece!
Sing, for in many lands
Are things of use and beauty seen,
That without hands had never been—
Without skilled hands!

White hands, deft hands,
No lily is more lovely, no,
Nor can the swan more graces show
Than lady's arm commands!—
O strength as of a giant's grip!
O firmness meet to steer a ship!—
O swart, male hands.

Frank hands, free hands,
When shall my little ones grow great
And clasp such huge ones for their mate?
Who thinks, who understands,
How hands of soldiers and of kings,
And all those by princesses waved,
Were once a baby's hands and craved
For jangling toys and shining things?

—From The Academy.

Write for this New Book



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If so, write for this book "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." It tells all about finishing, refinishing, cleaning and polishing wood. It explains how pine can be finished almost as beautifully as hardwood. Tells how to produce the latest finishes in oak, ash, birch, maple and pine.

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"A complete Finish and Polish for All Wood"

and Johnson's Polishing Mitt

Free Polishing Mitt Offer—Mail us label from a 1 or 2 lb. can of Johnson's Prepared Wax and we will send you, prepaid, one Johnson's Polishing Mitt **Free.** This mitt is made of sheepskin with the wool on; is open across the back; and is slipped on the hand. To remove label place can in steam or water.

Johnson's Prepared Wax produces a lasting and artistic finish to which dirt and dust will not adhere. It does not crack or peel off. Heel marks and scratches will not show. **Try it.**

Johnson's Prepared Wax is sold by all dealers in paint—½ lb. can, 30 cents; 1 and 2 lb. cans, 60 cents per pound; 4, 5 and 8 lb. cans, 50 cents per pound. If your dealer will not supply you, send direct to us.

Remember, above book is free—write for it at once and mention Edition L. D. 5.

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PERSONALS.

Told of Fitzhugh Lee. — The death of Major-General Lee removes the last of the famous members of the Virginia family of Lees. Many stories are told of him of which the following are samples:

"Fitzhugh Lee was the eldest son of Sydney Smith Lee and was the favorite nephew, just as his father had been the favorite brother, of Gen. R. E. Lee. Both father and son were beloved by the great Confederate commander for similar qualities. 'Rose' was the pet nickname with Gen. R. E. Lee for the brother, while 'Fitz' was his and everybody else's pet nickname for the son.

"There was ever too much of the old-time Virginian in Fitzhugh Lee for him ever to take kindly to salt water. It involved too little opportunity to get astraddle a horse's back, and Fitzhugh from his very boyhood loved a horse. So he did not follow his father into the navy. He followed his uncle, Robert E., into the army.

"It was to the Second United States Cavalry that Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee went on leaving West Point. His active service commenced at once. The Indians were much aroused at emigrants crossing their lands and hunting grounds. With his usual energy Lieutenant Lee distinguished himself in every fight with the Comanches in which he took part. He had some close calls. While on a scout once he dismounted to follow the trail of an Indian, who had taken to the brush. As Lee passed along the bottom of a ravine, the Indian, who had concealed himself above the young lieutenant, leaped upon Lee's back, and for the moment bore him down. The Comanche chief attempted to draw his knife, but Lee seized his right arm and prevented its use. Holding the warrior in this way, it was equally impossible for Lieutenant Lee to draw his pistol. The Indian, a famous war chief, was larger and heavier than the young officer, who was getting the worst of the tussle. His gymnastic training saved his life. Suddenly releasing the right-hand hold, Lee struck the chief twice in the face, knocking him down. Before the warrior could recover from this new form of attack, Lee had settled conclusions for good and all by two shots from his Colt's revolver.

"In another Indian fight a warrior, dashing up close to him, shot Lee with an arrow. It would have killed him had not the point turned on a rib. As it was, it penetrated several inches, and Lee had to ride about and command his men with the feather end of an arrow sticking out of his breast. It began to be painful, and, laying down on his side, Lee called a friend and said: 'Jack, pull this devilish thing out.' The friend gave a tug. The arrow did not move. 'Put your foot against my side and try it again.' The other did so. Finally the shaft of the missile came out, leaving the steel head four or five inches deep in the young lieutenant's breast.

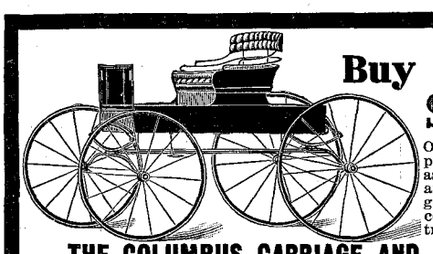
"Lee displayed skill as well as courage as a cavalry leader. At Farmville, near Appomattox, he led a brilliant charge, which drove back General Crook's cavalry division and held the key to the situation until Sheridan and Ord arrived with Federal reenforcements and put an end to the struggle. On the following day Gen. Robert E. Lee and General Grant settled the terms of surrender of the Confederate forces.

"Gen. Fitzhugh Lee witnessed this memorable meeting between his uncle and Grant, and he frequently expressed his appreciation of the magnanimity displayed by the victorious commander on that occasion. The fact that General Grant refrained from asking for Gen. Robert E. Lee's sword made a lasting impression on Fitzhugh Lee, who subsequently said: 'General Grant not only refrained from demanding my uncle's sword, as is customary, but he actually apologized to General Lee for not having his own sword on at the time.'

"After the war Gen. Fitzhugh Lee lived quietly for many years on his farm on the banks of the Potomac, in Stafford County, Virginia. He accepted the result philosophically, and counseled his neighbors to return to their several industries and make the best of the situation."

The Premier's Retort. — Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, possesses a particular aptitude for administering crushing retorts to ill-mannered people. This story is told of him in *Tit-Bits:*

"At one of Lady Minto's big receptions some time ago he was tremendously bored by a young American,



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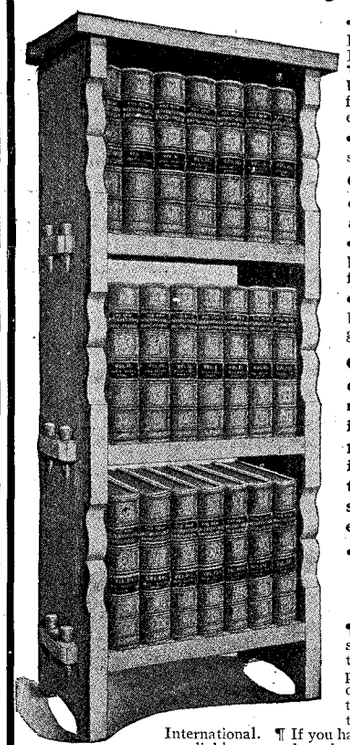

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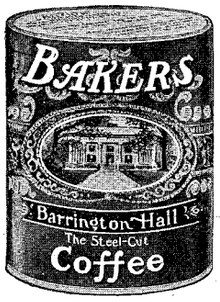

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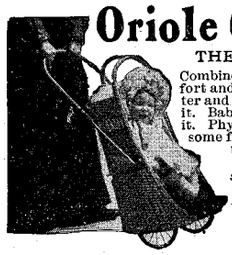

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who was criticizing our colonies in general and Canada in particular. Every institution (says a biographer) was compared in turn, to their great disadvantage, with those of the States.

"'Can't think why you don't choose some animal, some good-sized beast or bird, for your national emblem, instead of a maple leaf," he remarked. "S'pose you're waiting till we annex you!"

"'We have the beaver,' Sir Wilfred reminded him, 'the emblem of industry.'

"'Beaver, indeed! Do you know what we call the beaver? A rat with a swelled tail,' chuckled the American.

"'And many people are apt to look on your American eagle as a jay with a swelled head,' the Premier promptly replied."

A New Funston Story.—At a dinner recently given by Adjutant Cole, of Connecticut, the late Fitzhugh Lee told a new story about General Funston. The incident happened while Lee was at Havana and just before the *Maine* was blown up. The New York *Sun* relates:

"He was alone in his office when the door opened to admit a visitor. The man had long hair, an unkempt beard and a gaunt appearance. His hat was full of holes, his shoes about all gone and he had no clothing except a linen duster. He approached General Lee very cautiously and the latter instinctively grasped his revolver.

"'If that fellow once put up his hand under his duster, I am positive I would have shot him without waiting for a word,' said General Lee. 'I was satisfied he was hired to come and kill me. When he approached to speaking distance he astonished me by asking in good English if I was General Lee. I told him I was, and asked him who he was. He said he belonged to the Cuban Army and was General Gomez's chief of artillery and wanted to go back to the States. He said he was from Kansas and had had enough of the Cubans.

"'I told him he was taking his life in his hands by coming into the Spanish lines, and that if he were caught they would make quick work of him as a spy. He said he didn't care. I was satisfied that he was telling the truth and sent him out for a bath and a haircut. When he came back in a new suit of clothes you wouldn't recognize him as the same man.

"'I got him aboard the Ward Line steamer next day without arousing any suspicion, and he was landed safely in the States. That man was General Funston, who captured Aguinaldo.'"

Castro, Venezuela's "Man of Destiny."—Cipriano Castro, President of Venezuela, is regarded as an international trouble-maker, yet, it is admitted, he possesses some personal qualities that are to be commended. A writer in the London *Mail* says of him:

"Castro is paramount now, and has been for years. All his enemies are killed or imprisoned in the dungeons under Maracaibo's old fort, or else exiled in Bogota, Paris, New York, or London. How Castro started with an 'army' of twenty-three muleteers and smugglers; how this force grew and grew; how he directed battles from a horse litter, where he was confined with broken legs—these and other episodes are but incidents in this wonderful man's career.

"Everybody in the town speaks of him with bated breath—some of them pretty boldly, for he was away in his little mountain resort of La Victoria, where he utterly disregarded cablegrams about international blockades and such-like boresome things, on the principle that 'they will arrange themselves if they are let alone.' Indeed, the President will often disappear altogether, leaving no address at the American Legation.

"Castro is always popular with his people, for he gives them no end of concerts, dances, and bull-fights. He frequently retires to bed at 5 o'clock in the morning and receives visitors at midday in his night-dress. He is a thick-set, keen-eyed man, much below middle height, and with his Indian blood showing most plainly. I do not think he is an inch over five feet, and he is stooping at that.

"And yet here is the man who has conquered a country with a handful of mule-drivers and has given sleepless nights to the diplomats of the world! He asks all his visitors many questions about the navy and army

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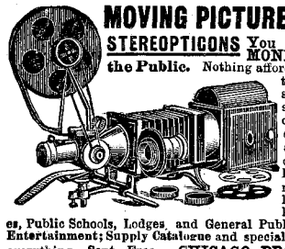

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of their country, and fully believes that the one warship he has seen in his life—the *Presidente Sarmiento*, of the Argentine Republic—is the most powerful battle-ship in the world.

"President Castro did not conceal his contempt for England and Germany, and I afterward heard he was unaware of the very existence of India and Australia.

"So you see there is no 'side' about Venezuela's autocrat. Any one may approach him. He does, however, carry a revolver in the outside breast-pocket of his frock-coat. An assassin tried to shoot him once, but the President lamed the man with a well-aimed shot.

"Often he will invite casual passers-by into the palace and give impromptu balls, in which the stranger is amazed to see poor Indians in canvas clothes, little better than rags, and rough sandals, side by side with brilliant uniforms, gold lace and orders. At such functions the President dances with short women and girls, for he is very sensitive about his diminutive stature.

"It is common knowledge in Caracas that the President detests Mr. Bowen, the American Minister, solely on the ground that this now famous diplomat is almost a giant.

"An American official on one occasion took him an important telegram to his mountain retreat and found him at an open-air picnic, dancing under the trees with a lot of peasants and pretty girls.

"'You cannot talk about business,' a high official said. 'See, his Excellency is dancing.'

"'Have you any notion,' the American said, ironically, 'when President Castro will stop dancing?'

"Castro's right-hand man threw up his arms with a gentle 'Quien sabe? He has been doing it for the last five days.' Just then the President saw his visitor. The girl hanging on his arm took the most important telegram and read it, whereupon Castro stopped his band and made a speech about shedding his blood for 'the sacred soil of Bolivar,' and so on. The girls shouted applause, while the dancers banged empty beer bottles on the iron tables.

"An amazing man truly! Knowing nothing of military science, he has yet carried everything before him in battle. Though he has never left his own country, yet he has got the better of the most skilful diplomats and men of the world; and there is at this hour not the slightest chance of any rival ousting him from his remarkable position as insolent and autocratic dictator."

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Well Answered.—MISTRESS: "Do you like children?"

APPLICANT FOR NURSE: "Do yez ixpect to git a Roosevelt fer four dollars a week?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Tainted Money.—"Here's a penny, my man."

BEGGAR: "Before I can accept it, sir, will you kindly show me a certificate as to your moral character?"—*Life.*

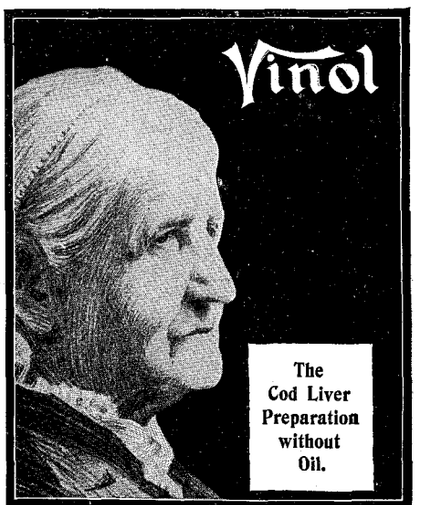
What He Hurt.—A well-known judge fell down a flight of stairs, recording his passage by a bump on every step until he reached the bottom. A servant ran to his assistance and, raising him up, said: "I hope your honor is not hurt?"

"No," said the judge, sternly, "my honor is not hurt, but my head is."—*Tit-Bits.*

What He Couldn't Do.—MRS. PECK (contemptuously): "What are you, anyhow, a man or a mouse?"

MR. PECK (bitterly): "A man, my dear. If I were a mouse I'd have you up on that table yelling for help right now."—*Cleveland Leader.*

An Evasive Answer.—What could be more beautiful in the way of tact, suavity, wit, and conversational strategy? We recall only one parallel to this skilful bit of maneuvering. A lady sending a green servant to answer the doorbell, said: "If anybody asks if I am in, give an evasive answer." The servant soon returned. "Who was it?" asked the mistress. "A gentleman who wanted to see you ma'am; and I



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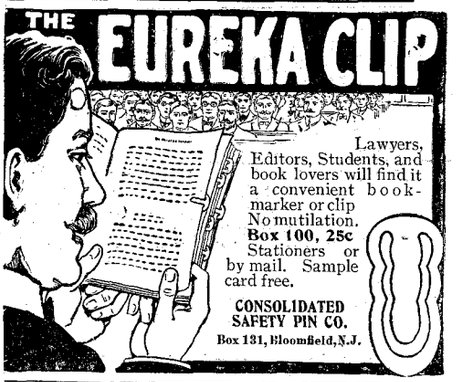

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gave him an evasive answer." "What did you say?" "I asked him if his grandmother was a monkey."—*Buffalo Express.*

Howlers.—In his "Comic School Tales," H. J. Barker gives some amusing answers by children technically known in England as "Howlers." "A teacher was giving a lesson on the circulation of the blood. Trying to make the matter clearer, he said: 'Now, boys, if I stood on my head the blood, as you know, would run into it, and I should turn red in the face.' 'Yes, sir,' said the boys, 'Now,' continued the teacher, 'what I want to know is this: How is it that while I am standing upright in the ordinary position the blood doesn't run into my feet?' And a little fellow shouted: 'Why, sir, because yer feet ain't empty.'

"A teacher of a class was disturbed by giggling among certain boys and called upon one of the culprits to tell him the cause. 'Please, sir,' responded the lad, 'Turner says he knows of a baby who was fed elephant's milk and gained ten pounds a day.' 'Turner,' said the teacher, sternly, 'you should not tell lies.' 'But it's true, sir,' rejoined the pupil. 'Whose baby was it?' 'The elephant's, sir,' replied the lad."—*Chicago News.*

True To Her Promise.—"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "What do you do at those lodge meetings you attend twice a month?"

"You don't expect me to tell you that, do you? Our proceedings are secret."

"A man oughtn't to have any secrets from his wife. What is the password?"

"I've taken a solemn obligation never to communicate that to any outsider."

"I'm not an outsider. A man and his wife are one. You have a right to communicate it to me."

Mr. Chugwater reflected.

"Well," he said, "If I repeat the password to you once will you promise never to ask me to say it again?"

"Yes."

"And you will never tell anybody else?"

"Never."

Whereupon he rapidly uttered the following astonishing word:

"Mage lliellinellikazenalottaruvistualizabelilliwinkamanakalilooleroo."

Mrs. Chugwater kept her promise. She never repeated that password to a living soul.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The English of It.—The following was overheard in a third-class carriage on the London and Northwestern Railway the other day:

MOTHER (opening a parcel of sandwiches): "Johnnie, what kind of sandwich will you 'ave?"

JOHNNIE: "I'll 'ave 'am, mother."

MOTHER: "Don't say 'am, dear. Say 'am!"

MAN IN FAR CORNER (chuckling to himself): "Both of 'em thinks they're saying 'am!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Modern.—UP-TO-DATE PASTOR: "The collection will now be taken, and those who contribute ten cents or more will receive trading-stamps from the ushers."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 30.—Linevitch reports the capture of Tung-Hua, a town near the Korean border. The second and third Russian squadrons are reported to have effected a junction off the island of Hainan.

May 1.—The Russian fleet is reported forty miles north of Kamranh Bay; the Japanese are again restive under what they claim is a continued violation of French neutrality.

May 2.—It is reported that French warships have sailed from Saigon, presumably to maintain French neutrality on the Indo-China coast.

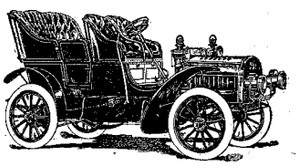
May 3.—It is rumored in Tokyo that Rozhdestvensky will go to Petropavlovski, on the Peninsula of Kamchatka, instead of Vladivostok.

May 4.—Nebogatoff's squadron is said to have passed through the Straits of Malacca, and is headed north into the China Sea.

May 5.—It is believed that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has sailed south to meet Nebogatoff's fleet.

Rambler

This is pre-eminently a family car: Its enjoyment is not confined to the hours when the men of the household are free; *women and children can use it meanwhile.* ¶Operation is by one lever, pedals and a throttle attached to the steering wheel. ¶The hand that steers is the hand that controls. ¶Ignition is automatic.



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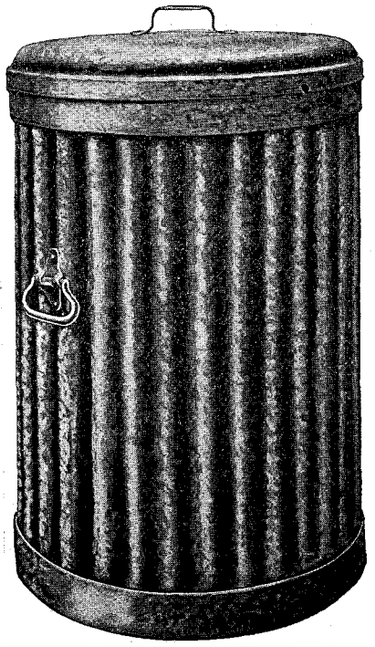

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RUSSIA.

April 29.—Troops fire on strikers at Czestochowa, killing four and wounding many.

April 30.—The Easter services pass quietly in Russia. The czar issues a ukase proclaiming religious liberty throughout Russia, and remitting certain peasant arrears of taxes.

May 1.—May Day passes quietly everywhere in Russia except in Poland. In Warsaw 62 are killed and 200 wounded by troops who are said to have attacked the workmen without provocation. Large forces of troops are held in readiness in St. Petersburg.

May 2.—The Social Democratic party in Poland orders a general strike as a result of the May Day massacres. Quiet prevails in other parts of the empire, though the situation continues to have elements of peril; the temper of the population is most bitter against the troops.

May 4.—Business is at a standstill in Warsaw, and large bodies of troops preserve order. At Lodz Cossacks fire into a group of Catholics huddled together on the steps of a church, killing seven.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 30.—King Edward exchanges official visits with President Loubet of France, and is given a state dinner at Paris.

May 2.—Prince George of Greece asks the aid of the protective Powers in quelling the insurrection in the Island of Crete.

May 3.—Before the International Congress of Berlin, Professor Lassar tells of his almost uniformly successful treatment of cancer by Roentgen rays.

May 4.—*King Edward arrives in London after his Continental tour.*

Domestic.

CHICAGO STRIKE.

April 0.—All efforts to end the teamsters' strike fail; the Federation of Labor passes a resolution asking President Roosevelt, Governor Deneen, and Mayor Dunne to investigate.

May 1.—Many acts of violence are committed, and the employers proceed to arm their drivers with rifles, which are carried openly.

May 3.—Business men of Chicago send a delegation to Springfield to ask Governor Deneen to order State troops out to quell the riots.

May 4.—Governor Deneen refuses to send troops to Chicago, and says he would not do so until Mayor Dunne or the sheriff had notified him that they are unable to control the situation.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 29.—Minister Bowen is ordered to Washington to explain the charges against Assistant-Secretary of State Loomis.

April 30.—The funeral of Joseph Jefferson is held at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

May 1.—James H. Hyde accuses Alexander and Tarbell of stirring up, in violation of an agreement, the agents of the Equitable Life to demand radical mutualization.

May 2.—Hugh L. Bond, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a statement before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, says that the anti-trust act is responsible for the consolidation of the railroads.

At an election in Baltimore the citizens approve the plan to spend $13,000,000 on civic improvements.

May 3.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, tells the Senate Committee that discrimination in railroad rates is necessary.

James W. Alexander, of the Equitable Life, resigns as trustee of the Hyde estate stock.

Secretary of the Navy Morton addresses the delegates to the International Railway Congress in Washington on the railroad rate question.

May 4.—The International Railway Congress opens in Washington; Vice-President makes an address in which he urges reform of American transportation abuses.

James H. Hyde refuses to accept the resignation of Alexander as trustee and announces that he will bring suit for an accounting of the trust.

The 80-Cent Gas bill is defeated in the New York State Senate.

May 5.—Attorney-General Moody holds that Congress possesses the power to fix railroad rates, and, having passed a general law on the subject, can delegate the rate-making function of another body.

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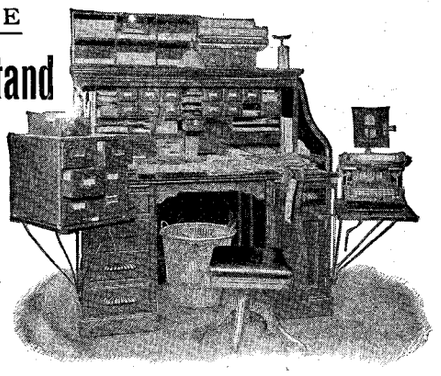

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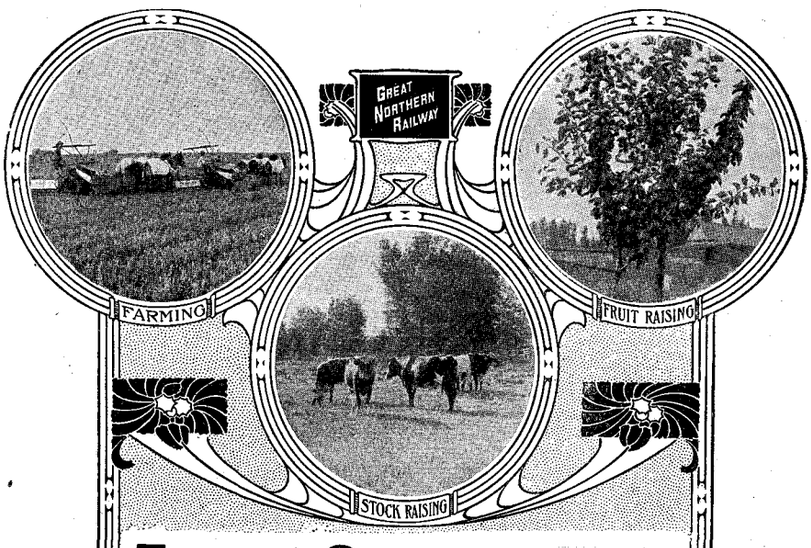

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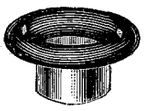

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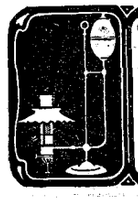

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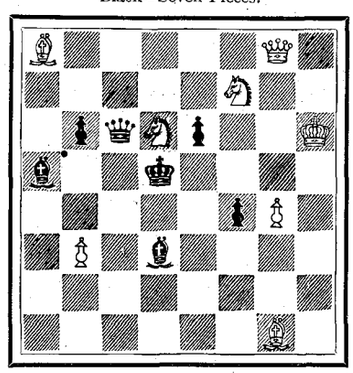

White—Eight Pieces.

B 5 Q 1; 5 S 2; 1 p q S p 2 K; b 2 k 4; 5 p P 1; 1 P 1 b 4; 8; 6 B 1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,062.

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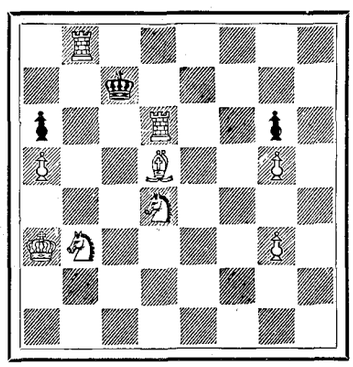

White—Nine Pieces.

1 R 6; 2 k 5; p 2 R 2 p 1; P 2 B 2 P 1; 3 S 4; K S 4 P 1; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,054. Key-move: R—Q 3.

No. 1,055.

1. Kt—B 6 / K—Q 4	2. R x P ch / K x Kt (B 4)	3. R—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... / K x Kt (B 6)	3. Kt—R 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 3	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / K—B 3	2. Kt—Q 4 / Any	3. R x P(E4), mate
Also,	2. R—Q 7 / Any	3. R x Q P, mate
1. ..... / P—B 3	2. Kt—Q 8 ch / K—Q 4	3. R—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 4	2. Kt—Q 4 ch / K—B 3	3. R x B P, mate

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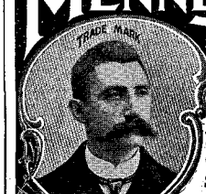

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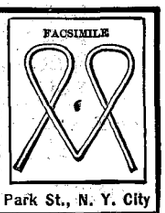

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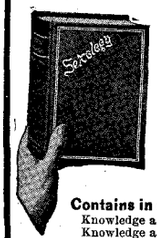

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1. ..... / Kt—Kt 3, 2. Kt—Q 8 ch / K—Q 4, 3. R—Kt 5, mate
2. ..... / K—B 3, 3. R x P (B 2) mate

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1,054: "23," Philadelphia; "Russell," Germantown, Pa.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; G. A. Pflueger, Shepard, O.; J. G. Overholser, Balfour, N. Dak.; J. G. Ayers, Port Jervis, N. Y.; L. W. Ohlman, Meadville, Pa.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; W. K. Greely, Boston; O. G. P., Pueblo, Col.; P. M. Williams, Kansas City; E. Maskowitz, New York City; Dr. Tompach, Racine, Wis.; Z. G., Detroit; M. Almy, Chicago; J. A. Weber, Pekin, Ill.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; Dr. A. G. Belsheim, Aitkin, Minn.

Comments (1,054): "A very pretty threat, with nearly all pure mates"—M. M.; "Neat and easy"—G. D.; "Hackneyed theme"—W. R.; "A dainty morsel"—R. H. R.; "Simple and easy, but a beauty"—J. H. S.; "Solves itself"—L. H. B.; "Very simple, but pleasing"—S. M. M.; "Very good"—L. G.; "Rather commonplace"—M. M.; "Prestissimo!"—23; "Graceful"—J. H. C.; "Not so simple as it looks"—A. V. M.; "Illustrates 'bottling'"—J. G. O.; "Ten minutes"—J. G. A.

1,055: "Highly grateful for the dedication of this unusually pretty work"—M. M.; "Splendid setting"—W. R.; "A beautiful problem"—R. H. R.; "Most charming"—J. H. S.; "Compares favorably with the work of the best authors"—J. G. L.; "Elegant combinations of Kts. Compare with 1,049"—L. H. B.; "This might please the novice, on account of its simplicity"—L. R. W.; "Not hard; but pretty and clean mates"—J. K. C.; "A beauty"—J. E. W.; "One of the prettiest and neatest I have seen for a long time"—W. M. P. M.; "A real hard problem, and a good one"—S. M. M.; "The satisfaction of solving such a problem is only surpassed by the pleasure afforded"—L. G.; "One of the best I've ever seen"—M. M.; "Grand, with subtle Key-move"—W. E. H.; "Very pretty. The composer is an honored member of the Brownsville Chess-Club"—J. G. H. and B. A. M.

It is a very strange fact that not one solver sent both continuations after 1 ——. The author's continuation K—B 3
is 2 K 4—Q 4.

In addition to those reported, Russell, M. Wisner, Belgrade, Mont.; R. M. Brockman, Grand Forks, N. Dak., got 1,052; J. M. M., the Rev. T. B., '52 and '53.

The Champion of the World, Emanuel Hasker, recently played simultaneously against eighteen strong players, in the Mercantile Chess-Club, Philadelphia, winning 14 games, drawing 3, and losing one, to Mr. Sharp.

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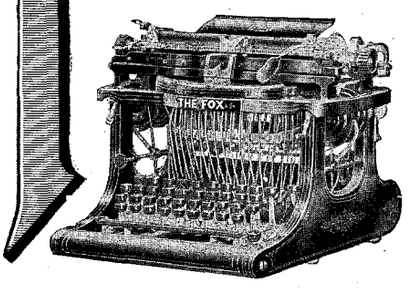

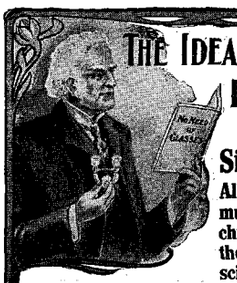

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game was won. In addition to this amount the player (among the non-prize winners) scoring the highest number of points will receive an additional prize of 200 francs. The second best in the consolation score will receive 150 francs, the third best 100 francs and the fourth 50 francs. Time limit, the first 20 moves in 1 hour and 20 minutes; afterward, 15 moves per hour. Five games to be played weekly. A letter recently received by a gentleman from Mr. Pillsbury tells of his great improvement, and his friends extend to him their heartiest wishes for his entire recovery, so that he will be able to represent America in this Tournament.

An Irregular Game.

The moves in this game were made by the four players in rotation, without any consultation.

	HYMES and LIBAIRE. *White.*	HOWELL and BARRETT. *Black.*		HYMES and LIBAIRE. *White.*	HOWELL and BARRETT. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	P—R 5	Kt—B 5
2	P—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	16	P x B	Kt x Q
3	B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	17	P x R P	Kt x B
4	Kt—B 3	B—B 4	18	P—R 8(Q) ch	Kt—Kt sq
5	Castles	P—Q 3	19	B—Q 3	Kt x B
6	P—K R 3	P—K Kt 4	20	Kt x Kt	B—B 6
7	Kt x Kt P	R—K Kt sq	21	Kt—K sq	B x Kt P
8	Kt—B 3	B x R P	22	P—B 3	B x R dis ch
9	Kt—K sq	Q—Q 2	23	K x B	Q R—Kt sq
10	Q—B 3	R—Kt 3	24	P—Q B 4	Q—B 3
11	B—B 2	Castles	25	P—Q 3	Q—Kt 3
12	P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	26	Kt—B 3	
13	P—R 4	B—Kt 4			
14	Q—Q 3	Kt—K R 4			

Howell announced mate for Black in seven moves, as follows:

25.., Q—K 6; 26 Kt—Kt 2, R x Kt; 27 Q x P ch, K x Q; 28 R—R 7 ch, K x R; 29 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 30 P—B 5 ch, K x Kt; 31 anything, R—Kt 8 mate.

Masters' Games.

Evans Gambit.

	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*		TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	Kt x Kt	B x Kt
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16	Q—Q 3	P—Q B 4
3	B—B 4	B—B 4	17	Q—Kt 3	B—K 3
4	P—Q Kt 4	B x P	18	B—Kt 5	Q—Q 2
5	P—Q B 3	B—B 4	19	Q R—B sq	P—K B 3
6	Castles	P—Q 3	20	P x P	P x P
7	P—Q 4	B—Kt 3	21	B—B 4	R—K Kt sq
8	P—Q R 4	Kt—B 3	22	Q—B 3	Castles (Q R)
9	B—Q Kt 5	P—Q R 3	23	K R—K sq	P—B 5
10	B x Kt ch	P x B	24	Q—K 2	B—K B 4
11	P—R 5	B—R 2	25	Q—R 2	R x P ch
12	P x P	Kt x P	26	K—R sq	R x B P
13	Q—K 2	P—Q 4	27	Resigns.	
14	Kt—Q 4	Kt x Q B P			

M. Tschigorin, the Champion of Russia, has the reputation of being the greatest exponent of the Ev[illegible]

King's Bishops' Gambit.

	CHAROUSEK. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*		CHAROUSEK. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	19	Q—R 4	P—Q R 3
2	P—K B 4	P x P	20	Q—R 5	Kt—B sq
3	B—B 4	P—Q 4	21	Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 3
4	B x P	Q—R 5 ch	22	Kt—B 5	Q—B sq
5	K—B sq	P—K Kt 4	23	B—Kt 3	R—Q 2
6	Kt—K B 3	Q—R 4	24	Kt x B	Q x Kt
7	P—K R 4	B—Kt 2	25	Q—K 5	Q x Q
8	Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	26	B x Q	P—B 3
9	B—B 4	B—Kt 5	27	B x P	R—B sq
10	P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	28	R—R 6	Kt—B 5
11	K—B 2	B x Kt	29	K—K 3	Kt—Kt 7 ch
12	P x B	Castles (Q R)	30	K—Q 2	R(Q2)—KB2
13	P x P	Q x P	31	P—K 5	Kt—B 5
14	Kt—K 2	Q—K 2	32	Q R—R sq	R—Kt sq
15	P—B 3	Kt—K 4	33	P—B 4	Kt—Kt 3
16	Q—R 4	Kt x B	34	K—K 3	Kt—B sq
17	Q x Kt	Kt—B 3	35	P—Q 5	R—Q 2
18	B x P	Kt—Q 2	36	P—K 6	Resigns.

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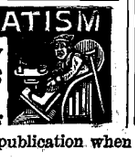

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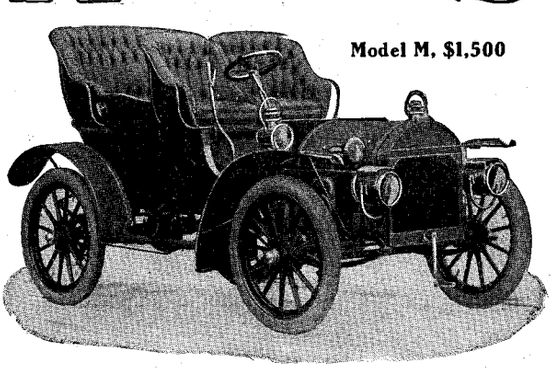

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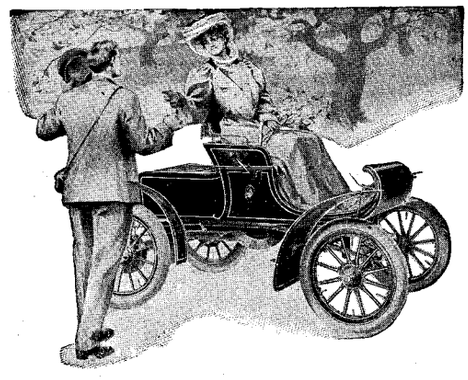

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